The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,776—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1899.

Milkmaid Brand Milk

Largest Sale in the World.

[redacted]ISKY.
[redacted]OLD.
[redacted] supplied
[redacted] EXHIBITION
[redacted]TTLE.

[redacted]ING.

[redacted]R AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1899.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	30th " 1900.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 2rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	20th Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 16, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 28th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	C. Canepa	5,000	7th Dec., 189

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
Available for 6 "	" 880	" 525
Available for 9 "	" 935	" 550
Available for 12 "	" 1,000	" 600

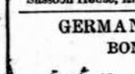
Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	24th Nov.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with Union Line Mail Steamer from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 14th Nov., 1899.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "MATIANA," 5,264 Tons, on or about 30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1899. Agents.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculists' prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

THE WINES Imported by TREACHER & Co., are obtained from the Original Sources of supply and through Shippers of the Highest Repute. By exercising great care in selection, and especially in Storage in India, they are enabled to offer to their Customers Wines much over the average both in regard to Quality, Condition, and Value.

SHERRIES.

From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co.,

PORTS.

From Sandeman & Co.,

CHAMPAGNES.

Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.

CLARETS.

Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.,

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Imported from Coblentz through Deinhard & Co.,

HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA.
FOURTH EDITION.
NOW READY. Rs. 4-8.

FAVOURABLY REVIEWED BY THE MEDICAL PRESS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO'

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL.

Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

FREE BY POST.

NEW CATALOGUE OF

WATCHES
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

VARIETIES OF

PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES

FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, RIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM,
THE INIMITABLE CARD
CONJURER
and
COURT MAGICIAN,
ON TOUR IN INDIA.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 17TH.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
COMMENCING AT 9-30.

MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS On THREE Several Occasions at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and BALMORAL, and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times TO PERFORM BEFORE H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be the Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Reserved Stalls, Rs. 3. Balcony, Rs. 2.
Back Seats, Re. 1 and 8 Annas.
Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY and Co.,

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

Mr. BERTRAM,
care of KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

Doors open 9—Commence 9-30.
Carriages 11.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th November, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HAJEE ISAC HAJEE CURRIM and HAJEE HUBIB HAJEE CURRIM, have contracted to purchase from Mr. MANOKJEE EDULJEE CONTRACTOR, all that piece or parel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, chawls, Bungalows, Stables and buildings standing there on situate at Parel Road passage, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistricts of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,654 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 606, new No. 13459, and new survey No. 3-3518, and by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward E. Nos. 7493, 7491, 7495, 7496, 7497, and street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the East by the property of the late Sir Kavasjee Jeehangir Readymoney, Knight, on the west by the Parel Road, on the North by the public passage, and on the South by the property of Anandraw Vinayek and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the several tenants of the vendor. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No.18, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from this date after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter received shall be considered as null, void and waived.—Dated this 16th day of November, 1899.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

A NEW ATTRACTION.

TARAPOREVALA,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
have added A NEW DEPARTMENT
OF TOYS for the coming Xmas Season.
MECHANICAL TOYS QUITE THE LATEST,
At an UNEXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP RATE.
SPECIAL QUOTATION TO LARGE BUYERS.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIAL BOXES
OF XMAS CARDS,
FOR Rs. 1-8-0,
ONE RUPEE,
TWELVE ANNAS,
AND EIGHT ANNAS,
OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR
THE PRICE.
60,000 BOXES SOLD LAST
SEASON.

Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS.
OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.
FANCY CALENDARS,
LADDER CALENDARS,
BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.
Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.
THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.
QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE
COMIC CARDS.
TOO MUCH OF FUN,
PLENTY TO LAUGH,
AND SENTIMENTS QUITE UNRESERVED WITH FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND KISSES.
QUITE UNUSUAL IN THE XMAS CARD TRADE.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

STILL AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.
OUR NEW SERIES OF
INDIAN XMAS CARDS, 1899-1900.
NOW READY.
500 DIFFERENT INDIAN CHARACTERS AND VIEWS.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN
PRIVATE CARDS.
QUITE A NEW SERIES.

Orders in THIS SPECIAL LINE should be sent to us AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to secure GOOD DESIGNS.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS
Requiring Xmas Cards on approval should furnish us with Bombay reference at the same time.

THE PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.
An album containing 2 DOZ. PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN CHARACTERS and VIEWS, done altogether by a NEW ARGENTOTYPE PROCESS.
AN EXCELLENT PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
Price, Rs. 5 only.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA, G.C.S.I.

GAIETY THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
ROARS of LAUGHTER! THUNDER of APPLAUSES!

Hundreds had to return disappointed for want of Room in all Classes!

ALMOST AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1899, AT 5 P. M.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF
ONE OF THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY!
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE.
THE LATEST WONDER OF THE AGE!

20 FILMS were EXHIBITED at the last performances and still more 25 will be shown next Saturday evening, the largest number ever shown in one single performance!

THE INTERIOR OF THE THEATRE LIT UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

PIANO and VIOLIN MUSIC throughout the performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 and Ans. 8.

Plan at Messrs. KANJEEMUL BHUGWANDASS and Co., Jewellers, next to Messrs. EVANS FRAZER and Co., Hornby Row, Fort.

N. B.—Doors open at 5, and the performance begins at 5-45 P. M. sharp.

BUSINESS MANAGER.....C. TREVOR.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on 29th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of any quantity upto

500 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER

of the best quality for early delivery Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak may be offered.

2. TENDERERS to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Sir Dinshaw Devidas Naroumdas—

7 shares of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, Limited. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNET, &Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pydhoni, opposite Police Station, the stock-in-trade of the late Jamsetjee Hormusjee Pagdiwalla, consisting of landau, victoria, shigram, mail coach, and 5 horses, &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome dogcart, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey stud bred pony, 13-3, goes in harness and saddle. The property of J. R. G. Perry, Esq.—
1 grey horse, 7 years, 14-1, quiet in harness.

Under instructions from the Kolhapore and other States, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following :—

1 pair bay waler horses, 15-2 hands, strong and good goers.
1 brown gelding, 8 off, goes in single harness.
1 chestnut gelding, very powerful and handsome.
1 brown waler gelding, 16 hands, broken to single harness.
1 strong and showy grey Australian gelding, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built rubber tyred cabriolet in good order.
3 Raili carts.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonji Khicaji Kuranjiawalla, the following property :

All that piece of leasehold land, of which the original lessee was John Joseph Pereira, together with chawls and building thereon, situate on the west side of Parel or Chinchpoogly Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,576 square yards and 2-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east, partly by the property of Khoja Aboo Bucker and partly by the property of Poonja Ludha, on or towards the west by the water drain of Nowrojee Nuserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the north by vacant ground of John Joseph Pereira, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the said Nowroji Nasserwanji Wadia, but now of the trustees of the Jain community, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7662, and Street No. 1, and was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Joshi Bhimji Harriram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of Superior and High Class Furniture made entirely to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, including also English-made Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Village View," Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the entire very valuable elegant and artistic well seasoned teak, black and stained wood and mahogany and walnutwood French-polished drawing, dining, office, boudoir, bed and dressing-room furniture, designed and executed to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts and imported from England, sets of English handsome solid mahogany and walnutwood drawing-room suits, neatly upholstered, rich Lucknow, Agra, and Bikaner carpets, very handsome Karara marble statues, "Apollo" and "Diana," on pedestals, specially ordered cut, a very handsome and most ornamental real Dresden vase with equally grand pedestal, with most artistic and elaborate floral and figure decorations, all hand painted, also specially designed and ordered out from Europe, a high class solid gilt bronze clock on lever escapement and English 8-day clock and other clocks, all striking hours and half hours, in glass domes, one sweet-toned piano by Bluthner, English and Japanese table ornaments, a pair of very handsome large vases on pedestal, and a very artistic vase of rare make, most rich and artistic famous oil paintings, "The poultry" and "The Rat Hunt" by well known painters, and artistic water colour views by L. Frank, rich Japanese panels of all sorts and varieties, chaste and ornamental Majolica and China vases on pedestal, rich glass and porcelainware, best plated-ware, handsome hanging wall and table kerosine lamps by Ditmar and others, two large fireproof Milner's safes on stand by John Roberts and Co. with Chubb's lock, not used, one very handsome Madras-built glass fronted miniature brougham by Simpson, one strong-built vis-a-vis, one very handsome chestnut waler cob, strong, goes well in harness, one very handsome bay Arab horse, fast, goes well in single and double harness, sets of English single and double harness, one Jafferabad buffaloe, one Gujerat cow, and one Australian 65- of Scotch breed, &c., &c., the property of HORMUSJEE N. VAKEEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, SILVER EAR-RINGS, CLOTHES, &c.

By order of the Post Master-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th November, 1899, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, wearing apparel, silk handkerchiefs, sample cloth, defaced stamps, embroidered covers, silver ear-rings, watch, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 17th November, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,—Beautiful, New, CHARMING CRETONNES, CHINTZE'S, TAPESTRIES, Patterns on application.

KLONDYKES.—SOUDANS—and BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEF, WIDE END SCARFS for Ladies or Gents' Wear. All the New Styles and Designs, just received.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO BE LET,—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—"The Countess of Letrim and her daughters were very pleased with the GRANVILLE HOTEL which they found quite comfortable in every way.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji. at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oil. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensible Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of Englis Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BRAUCHER,
Price 2 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	1 0
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Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurvy, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 : but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office an Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in [illegible]. A sample of the Salt in Powder [illegible] to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY [illegible] OAKES
12-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGHAM & [illegible] BOYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SALES

CRAWFO
N

THIS DAY, FRIDA
CRAWFORD & Co., ar
at Church Gate Street, For
following consisting of la
iron safes on

ICES.

VEMENT TRUST.

REQUIRE the Services
with experience in Municipal
of Deputy Engineer on Rs. 1,000
a two year's engagement, with the
ceeding to a higher post, if the
ed as to his competence, applications
panied by copies of testimonials will be
to 27th inst.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Offices of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
11 November, 1899.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING)

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL, 1900.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1899, Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER, English and Indian Manufacture required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections, for delivery at Bombay.

2. Forms of Tenders giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two), for each Form. Samples are available for inspection at this Office, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway and R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 1,000 (one thousand), in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. R'lway Company.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items and the tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE K. SPENCER,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th November, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

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THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest :—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
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M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS :—Cash or V. P. Post.
, LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

, 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

To Lovers of Art.

"THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

Bombay Fine Art Gallery

ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bone. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,197½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	6 p.c.	90
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	...
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	...
Baliary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bollary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvd Rs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5.	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 8	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 2	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	400
Coorla Mills	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	£60 xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs 30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs 20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hinguahat Mills	700	500	500	44	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	900	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	40
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	460 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,480	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandelah	7,500	1,500	1,000	dv "Rs 65	700
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500 xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs. 5	110
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,675
Mohanlal K. Pareikh G & Mfg Co. Ld. Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs 15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvd Rs. 5	50
Morarji Gocul Spg.	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 15	1,250
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs 15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvd Rs 50	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 20	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	...
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	250
Venaiku nker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs 40	410 xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	70
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd Rs	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,500	Nil	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300 x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	157	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Carnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs 30	180 xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dv Rs 20	200 xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs 20	690
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs 40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs 32	342 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133 xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	475 xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs 35	385
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs 20	180
New Beras	00	500	500	dvd Rs 50	430
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs 12½	130 xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	200	500	70	20	340
Sassoon	200	500	500	10	340 xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,200
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	...	600	...	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	485

THERE was a remarkable demonstration in Birmingham on Friday (Oct. 20) in celebration of the revocation of the muzzling order. Between 30 and 40 owners of dogs assembled in front of the Councilhouse, each leading a dog which had a muzzle suspended to its neck. At a given signal the muzzles were snatched from the animals' necks and thrown upon the ground, groans being given at the same time for Mr. Walter Long.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 10-40m., 1-30a. Low water, 4-48m., 4-35a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 3rd inst., due to arrive at daylight

Railway Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

Departure of H. E. Lord Sandhurst and General Sir Robert Low per s. s. Dumra, on tour in Sind, 2 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's performance, 9-30 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45, p.m.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Wednesday afternoon a prow was entering the harbour. When off the Cross Island, she collided with a tony, which was going towards the Prince's Dock, causing the latter vessel to capsize and fill. The police steam launch Perey, with Constable Warner, on patrol, came up and picked up the crew of the tony. Some property which was found floating about was also saved. The tony was then towed to the Stone Bunder.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maliadaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. :—

March	Left Right	Hume
Overture	Concert	Tilt
Selection	Pot Pourri	N. Lambelet
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel
Section	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Polka	Bonne Bouche	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sitaram Bhiccaji Chowan, a Post Office peon, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two money-orders, valued at respectively Rs. 50 and Rs. 50. The evidence showed that in November, 1897, the two money-orders were entrusted to the accused to be paid to their addressees in the Mulji Jetha Market. Accused took the monies and returned the addressees' receipts duly acknowledged. Shortly after the addressees called at the Post Office and inquired about the money. The accused subsequently absconded from Bombay and after a lapse of two years was arrested at Ratnagiri. On pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to an aggregate term of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and was fined Rs. 150, or in default six months' further imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Krishna Ambaji, an old offender, was charged by Superintendent Nolan, with leading a bad life and being a terror to the residents of Ripon Road. The police evidence went to show that accused, against whom there stood a record of six previous convictions, had been in the habit of extorting money for drinks from the people residing at Jacob Circle and Ripon Road, accosting them on the road with a bamboo cudgel and threatening to cause bodily injury in case of refusal. The man had no fixed place of residence and was a drunkard. Several complaints against him had been received by the police, who instituted the present proceedings against him. The Magistrate, on the evidence, called upon the accused to execute a bond for Rs. 200 and to furnish a security for the like amount for his good behaviour for a period of twelve months. As the accused failed to give the required security, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

RUN-OVER AND KILLED BY A TRAMCAR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Custodio Cardozo, a tailor, aged forty years, who resided in a "coor" at Piquet Road. On Wednesday morning the deceased attended the funeral of a relative at Matoonga, and in the afternoon he was seen staggering along Kalbadevie Road. A yellow tramcar came from the direction of Money School and the driver seeing the condition the deceased was in, slackened the pace of the horses. The deceased then got ahead of the car, which was at once pulled up by the driver; but the moment he got cleared of that car, he came in front of another car which was going in the opposite direction. He became confused and fell down at the corner of the car, just behind the horses, and one of the wheels passed over him. The driver immediately stopped the car and the deceased who was lying with his legs under the car, was pulled out. He was placed in a gharry and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that his right thigh and leg had been completely smashed, the bones protruding through the wounds. He was also suffering from severe shock. He died in the hospital shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from shock following multiple injuries which he had received by falling on the road when under the influence of liquor, and being accidentally run over by a tram car.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

PLACED ON THE RAILS AFTER MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. KAMLA UNDRIA AND SIX OTHERS

THE seven accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in September last, convicted them of murder and sentenced the first three to death, and each of the other four to transportation for life. Mr. Vicajee, Nawabzada Nasrulakhan, and Mr. P. J. Mesha, with Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown

The seven accused were charged with having committed the murder of one Baldev Prasad Purdesee by beating him with fist, kicking him, and squeezing his throat. The Sessions Judge told the jury that the circumstances of the case were such, that the men who caused Baldev's death must be held guilty of murder, and could not be convicted of a minor offence. The body of the deceased was found on the rails near the Demal Station by one Pandu. The head and one arm were severed from the trunk. There was little blood at the place where the body lay, and on the clothing. There was no disturbance of the ballast where the body had been ran over. The shoes and stick were behind the body. It was inferred that the man was already dead when he was ran over. The Assistant Surgeon found contusions, and one wound on the face. He saw no symptom inconsistent with strangling or throttling having been the cause of death. In his opinion, rupture of the cells of the lungs might have been due to strangulation. The man might have been dead ten minutes when the body was severed. The clothing at the line of severance was not saturated with blood as it would have been had the deceased been alive when run over. Vithi woman said she heard cries, came out of her house, and saw a body being taken towards the railway line. Gomia, a witness, who had turned round, stated before the magistrate that he heard cries, saw some men leaving deceased's house. Gomia, who made a confession, stated that Baldev had made himself unpopular in the village, and so one after noon it was determined by the accused and himself to kill him, that some liquor was brought and all the accused and himself drank it; that after supper, all of them, met at a spot, and afterwards went to the deceased's residence. He was caught by the neck, thrown down from the bench on which he was sitting in his verandah, a cloth was tied round his mouth and face, and was severely beaten. The body was afterwards taken to the railway lines and placed on the line. Upon the evidence the accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lord-ships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentences and dismissed the appeals.

DEATH OF MR. NANJI DHARAMSI.

MR. NANJI DHARAMSI, head of the firm of Messrs. Kalidas Dharamsi and Company, died on Wednesday last at the age of 56 years. Deceased began life in a humble manner, but early showed signs of great mercantile knowledge. He joined the firm of Messrs. Raghunathji Tarachand and Company. A couple of years later Mr. Kalidas Jutha, of the firm of Jootha Kanjithen, invited him to join that firm and also subsequently to open the firm of Kalidas Dharamsi, of which he was the head at the time of his death. The deceased materially assisted the late Mr. Goculdas Damoder in founding the native piece-goods Merchants' Association, which has now become an influential and recognized mercantile institution.

He was very highly respected by all leading European and native piece-goods merchants, who often sought and acted upon his advice. He had extensive dealings with the well-known firms of Messrs. Graham and Company, Ralli Brothers, and several other European firms, most of the heads of whom were present at the "Patharna" of the deceased. The office of Messrs. Graham and Company and piece-goods shops were closed on Wednesday, out of respect to his memory. His funeral, which took place on that day, was very largely attended. With the assistance of General (now Sir William) Gatacre he opened a plague hospital for his caste people, and solely maintained it for the last four years. It is understood that he has left by his will nearly Rs. 50,000 to be distributed by his sons in suitable charities. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Nov. 15.

ACCORDING to the instructions compiled by Professor Kavasji Dadabhai Nasgarwala, Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana had his camp at the Esplanade (Kalva Bridge) last night and the night before for observing the great meteoric shower of November 1899. Mr. Tyabji witnessed several meteors and marked down their time, the shape and apparent diameters and the duration of their visible flights with their colours. He will also watch tonight.

Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuvarji Tarapurvala C. I. E., the late Diwan of Kolahapur State in company with the members of School Committee visited the Gujrati School of its annual examination at Ghinchni in Dhanoo Taluka of the Thana District on Wednesday. He examined the boys and girls of the school and was pleased with the progress they had made in reading and writing as well as singing, and praised Mr. Khandubhai Shankarji Nayik School Master for his great interest in the children. After the examination the Khan Bahadur presented books to the successful children. There was a large number of men from the *gaum* on the occasion among whom were Dr. Moreshvar Trimbak Sathe, Messrs. Govind Hari Gokhale and Anant Chintaman Dev, Shaik Saheb Faki and Shaik Mahomed Patel and several others.

A further number of eighteen hundred stricken cattle have been brought down to Palghar from Ahmedabad during the previous fortnight for grazing purposes in the Government Forests about the Manore Hills in Kelve-Mahim Taluka of the Thana District.

It is stated that at the camp of Collector of Thana near the Palghar station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, one of the office tents caught fire accidentally and burned down a few days ago. Some old English records and deadstocks were destroyed by fire. Several files of English correspondence and travelling boxes containing official papers were timely saved.

On Thursday last out of the six Bhamtas (pickpockets) Rama and two others were caught by the Police, red handed. They stole ten pieces of embroidered (cholies) silk cloth valued at Rs. 30, in broad day light, from the shop of Shet Vijayashankar a cloth merchant in the Bazaar Peith at Thana. The Bhamtas were placed before Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal Huzur Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate of Thana, who tried them yesterday and on conviction sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. The other Bhamtas decamped.

Pandia Shamia and two other Koli Badmashes of Salsette are being tried by Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte First-class Special Magistrate for committing a series of thefts in the Native Town lately. Mr. Gangadhar Laxuman Virkar Senior Jemedar of the Taluka Police conducts the prosecution.

The camps of Mr. E. Lawrence Collector and District Magistrate and Mr. H. Pogson District Superintendent of Police, Thana are here at present.

Mr. Sakharam Balkrishna Chitre Head Clerk has been appointed the Police Prosecutor in place of Mr. Abajee Sakharam Deshmookh, who has been appointed to act as Inspector of Police at Kalyan. Mr. Kashnath Babaji Pradhan has been appointed Sheristedar to the Superintendent of Police, Thana vice Mr. C. B. Chitre. Mr. Gopal Narayan Tulapurkar Acting Head Clerk to the Collector of the District of Sholapur has been confirmed in his new appointment as Nazar of the District Court of Thana.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 10th November were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	111	66
Karachi	2	1
Poona (including Cantonment).	16	19
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	7	7
Kaira	1	1
Broach	1	0
Surat	37	32
Thana	16	13
Nasik	74	73
Poona (excluding City)	282	243
Satara	385	332
Sholapur	134	92
Ahmednagar	80	57
Kolaba	7	3
Ratnagiri	9	9
Belgaum	528	356
Dharwar	655	497
Bijapur	218	180
Kanara	5	5
Karachi (excluding City)	1	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	30	30
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	1	1
Kolhapur	736	570
Cutch	3	2
Baroda territory	3	3
Janjira	0	1
Aundh	31	30
Bhor	48	25
Savanur	24	21
Total	3,459	2,686
Week ending Nov. 3	3,052	2,823

Total to date..... 351,543 275,702

Panch Mahals, Khandeish, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, and Akalkot, have been free during the week.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	10
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	1	0	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	2	5
E Muzagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	4	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	14
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	19
Total	24	19	135
Total plaguedeaths to date	60,292	53,075	
Same date, last year, 1898.	14	5	84

THE LEONID SHOWERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes under date, Thursday :—You will perhaps like to know the result of the Leonid observations. The return was extremely feeble, only 84 meteors being seen in the early morning of the 15th, while this morning only about 50 were counted. They may, of course, have been seen well in other parts of the world, but if not, the negative result will not be unimportant as it will, of course, be due to some outside cause which has not been observed, and which will need co... investigation. The shower was ... nothing abnormal had occurred. Up... has been better in other parts than it has in Bombay something must have happened. The figures Dunning, Storey and Downing to be in error as far as they are data given. It will be in the date will be found. The poor return was public view very disappointing i... very unexpected. I had myself making special apparatus for months for the observation of th... of it was used on any of the simple reason that there were The shower was far more feeble

IN the Madras Legislative C... Arundel declined to state th... tating the recent order fo... teachers of aided schools to ... ical matters or agitation ... director of Public Instruc... to consider carefully repr...

A FREE EXCURSION ... of the year would be ... hard-working man, b... likely to occur in the ... a poor man can do, i... and scene is to puri... tem with a few do... derful medicine f... to the commerci... and purifies th... strength of the... its most advan... debility it is w...

SMOKE ... round air-ti...

THE HYDERABAD POLO CUP.

THE cup won by the Golconda team in the recent Polo Tournament at Hyderabad was a magnificent piece of art in silver, the work of Messrs. Weber and Schenek, the well known jewellers of Secunderabad. The cup is manufactured on almost the same lines as those presented by H. H. the Nizam in former years, though, to all appearances, it is more imposing. The bowl is set on a broad solid foot with an embossed border and polished shank. The lower part of the bowl is embossed to a third of its height with leaves, the rim of it being again ornamented with a broad chissled border, while the intermediate part is in fine granulated silver and bears the inscription. The cover which is also ornamented with an embossed border, matches the foot beautifully, and the gracefully shaped handles, standing wide off the bowl, give the cup an air of grandeur, hard to contemplate. Though there is a large space of the cup devoted to chasing work, the ensemble of it does not seem overladen. A special feature of Messrs. Weber and Schenek's cups lies in their finish, embossing, polishing and frosting, and all these are conspicuous enough in the Polo Cup of 1899, to strike and fascinate the eye. The Golconda team are to be congratulated on the possession of such an elegant and artistic acquisition. The cups cost Rs. 1,000.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·053	SE	1	83·6	54·2	53	...	0·00	−0·07
Sirsa	30·100	SE	1	86·8	53·1	53	...	0·00	0·00
Delhi	30·077	Calm	0	84·7	53·1	52	...	0·00	0·00
Agra	30·069	SE	4	88·5	59·4	53	...	0·00	0·00
Cawnpore	30·064	Calm	1	88·8	53·0	72	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	30·045	E	2	89·1	55·4	68	...	0·00	−0·05
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...
Jacobabad

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Major R. OWEN, Military Secretary, A. M. L. JACKSON, Esq., Private Secretary, Major CRODY, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, Captain GREIG, A.-D.-C., and Captain WILKINSON, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT by 1 p.m., on 17th November, 1899, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 30th November, 1899, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, Bombay.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated, Malabar Point, Bombay, 14th November, 1899.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
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MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.
Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.
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S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortg... deposit of title deeds.
LOANS on every description or tangible ... personal security. Secrecy and dispatch ...
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-coun... will find it greatly to their advanta... their ORDERS and COMMISSIO...
We undertake to execute them w... and to give complete satisfactio...
GOVERNMENT PAPE... bought and sold, and advic...
RECOVERY OF O... and DEBTS collected ...
PARTNERSHI... CY.—Partnershi... introduced.
Purchases ...
LPG...
TIO...
M...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

At yesterday's allotments in London of Indian Council Bills there were Rs. 18,90,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 3,50,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 7,60,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d., 3 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted. Extra allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made of Rs. 7,00,000 to Calcutta and Rs. 1,00,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 5-32d. It was announced that Rs. 35,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 3-16 per cent yesterday, to 103 7-8. French Rentes remained at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25 24 1-2 frs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 111 1-2 and 3 1-2 per Cent Rupee Securities at £63 1-2. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 27 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-4 cent lower at 51 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39 1-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market dull; Caunpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38 1-2s., same shipment, to Antwerp, Sellers via the Canal, market flat; Brown Rapeseed at 36 1-2s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market.

Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-16d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; and American Arrivals3-64 to 1-16d., extreme quotations being4 1-64d. per lb., and 3 61-64d., per lb. for November and March-April delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 10,000, bales and the Imports 5,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 7 9-16 cents per lb.; February Futures declined 2 points, to 7·29 cents, and May 4 points, to 7·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton market has been very quiet. There were no purchases reported on account of shippers, and only 500 bales were bought by the Mills. Prices are generally the same.

This morning's telegraphic reports from the district disclosed no fresh feature; the weather was unchanged.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,264	cwts.
Wheat	1,673	,,
Linseed	1,245	,,
Rapeseed	1,096	,,
Gingellyseed	5,119	,,
Rice	78,321	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE has been steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three month's, Sight Credits. A moderate amount of business was done both ways, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8d. ,,
Francs	1·72 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a fluctuating feeling to-day with 95 1-16 quoted for cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 3-16 for the Settlement, and 88 to 89 for Threes.

SHARES continue dull and neglected. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,200 per share.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 4th November, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,56,349	3,51,356	7,087	5,25,292
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	6,23,771

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,04,479

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 4th November, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	48,163	53,196	...	5,033	31,045	...
Goods	76,992	75,356	536	...	2,75,867	...
Other earnings	5,391	6,220	...	829	8,763	...
Total for week	1,30,456	1,35,782	...	5,298	...	...
Aggregate ...	21,72,044	18,56,364	...	...	3,15,680	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th October 1899, on 1,64586 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,09,000	4,02,000	7,000	5,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	245	4	315
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	17,01,425	49,62,173	1,25,141	67,88,739
Total for 17 weeks...	18,10,425	53,64,173	1,32,141	73,06,739
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,562	2,30,696	5,780	3,43,038
Per mile of Ry do.	64	138	3	205
Total to corresponding date do. ..	20,25,657	34,15,996	1,14,709	55,56,362

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,74,992
Do. to date ..... ,, 17,50,377

...A PERLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

...nded 28th October

			...her ...ings	Total Earnings.
				Rs.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—November 8, at Cuttack, the wife of H. Barlow, Executive Engineer, of twin sons.

DRING—November 9, at 5, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of William Arthur Dring, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORSE—GRIFFIN—November 11, at the Wesleyan Church, Bank's Road, Lucknow, by the Rev A W Newboult, Wilton H Morse, to Florence Maud, only daughter of W Griffin, Esq, of Lucknow.

DEATH.

HERNE—November 10, at Madhupur, Elizabeth Kilroy, the beloved wife of David Herne, late E I Railway, aged 53 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1899.

LORD SANDHURST, for the second time in three years, presided over a great public meeting in the Town Hall to inaugurate a subscription throughout the Presidency to assist those sufferers from famine whom the Government measures cannot reach. The High Sheriff, Mr. G. A. Barnett, convened the meeting on the requisition of a numerously and influentially signed requisition of the leading citizens of every race, creed, and caste. Lord Sandhurst in opening the proceedings gave, in a compendious form, the ever-rising and alarming figures of those suffering already from the famine in some areas and scarcity in others. In his recent tour in Gujerat his Excellency stated he became acquainted with a typical case of the absolute ruin that may be brought about in a few weeks amongst the comparatively well-to-do. The Government officer in a Native State, who speaks Gujerati perfectly, makes it part of his duty to speak to the people on relief works and ascertain their history. He noticed recently three women, one old, two young, of a class not usually seen on the works. He accosted the elder woman, saying:—"What brings you here?" She shook her head saying "All, all, is gone!" "What does that mean?" She replied: "It means this. Eight weeks ago my husband and our two sons, the husbands of these widows, now with me, finding they could not get water and fodder for their forty-seven buffaloes and 125 other cattle, set out with them to some place where they might be provided with food and water. Four days ago my husband came back, foot-sore, sick, and weary. I got him food and medicine. He told me the buffaloes and the cattle were dead, and our sons were dead. Then he, too, died. Am I not right 'All, all, is gone!'" "There is good reason to believe," said his Lordship, "that similar cases occur in hundreds and in thousands week by week and day by day. How it brings home to every one what famine and scarcity over vast areas really mean! The Government has done what it can to rescue the cattle. It has sent into the Thana forests 10,000 cattle where they will find grass and water and tide over the perilous time. But how little can the Government do even when freely using the railway for conveying cattle from the arid and dried-up districts to the distant forests? Private effort, private benevolence, especially among the Jains, has done much and will do more in that direction." His Lordship's earnestness made a deep impression on the vast audience, and he was loudly applauded. Sir Lawrence Jenkins in moving the first resolution, that a subscription for the purpose named shall be received throughout the Presidency, expressed the hope that all India and the whole Empire will contribute to it. His Lordship said that he was struck when he came to Bombay with the splendid evidence on every hand of the pious benevolence of wealthy Natives who erected hospitals, sanitaria, schools, and other useful institutions for the benefit of others. Even in the High Court he constantly came on striking instances, showing how the rich help the poor and how the poor love the rich. The wide diffusion of this spirit of mutual help relieves India from the necessity of State aid that exists in Western Europe. It augurs well for the success of the subscriptions that the benevolence of the rich, and even of those who out of their scanty resources are ever ready to help those who are stricken by misfortune, is well-nigh universal in this country. Mr. Justice Ranade, in an impressive speech, called attention to the striking fact that the Government of India, when preparing the estimate on famine expenditure on Oct. 21 put down the whole ... the people then on relief works throughout ... at approximately 1,06,000. The number ... Presidency on such works was 7,000. ... short weeks the numbers on relief ... this Presidency has risen to 1,25,000. ... as yet only in the beginning," said ... Judge with, it is to be feared, ... much truth. In March, when the hot ... begins and the water supply, where ...ty, will fail altogether, and the people ...d to the works as giving the only ...r life, what may not we expect? His ...ound hope in the fact that every ...t official, European and Native, was ... whole energies to honestly ... suffering around. Their efforts, ... those of the general public, ...sh much.

...ements which have now reached ...number 18,000 men, of whom ... sent to Durban, leaving Gen... 00 for operations to deliver ...afeking. A telegram received ... Lorenco Marques, states ...rt has been killed in action. ...place is given. There are, ...rts in Natal that he was ...n the 9th instant. News ... Durban round by Portu... the face of it an impress... of improbability. With the exception of an obscure skirmish in Rhodesia where there was stampede of horses and mules and another in which an officer and five troopers disappeared. There is an absolute default of other war news. This is the more strange seeing that now seven days ago Ladysmith had been subjected to a prolonged cannonade, under cover of which the Boer commando had got within 1,500 yards of the entrenchments. The guns then ceased firing, and the rifles were heard. Then our last news suddenly stopped. Is it to be imagined that the rifle-firing continued without intermission ever since? Or are we to accept the equally absurd theory that the War Office has heard nothing from Sir George White since the magazine Mauser's made themselves heard nearly a week since?

THE Madras Government has selected Dodabetta, 8,642 feet above sea level, and in North Latitude 11° 24' 5·40" and East Longitude 76° 46' 44·39," for the site of the Observatory on the Nilgiris recommended by the Astronomer Royal. The summit is reached by a bridle-path, made many years ago, when a similar institution existed on it, that leads off from the left side of the Ootacamund-Coonoor Road near the aqueduct, and, passing Misquith's Farm on the right, ascends at an average gradient of 1 in 15 for a distance of about 3½ miles. The lower portion of this path is in fairly good order, but the upper half has been cut up by monsoon torrents in several places; notwithstanding which it is in a better state of preservation than could be expected after the wear-and-tear of half a century, and affords evidence of having been originally well constructed as the stone revetments are still intact. Above Misquith's Farm a finger-post directs the tourist, and for some considerable distance he proceeds between parallel rows of blue gums that plentifully litter the path with fallen leaves. About half-way up the side of the hill a bird's eye view of Ootacamund is obtained and is extremely picturesque. Every thing west of Charing Cross can be seen, and the waters of the lake beyond the Willow Bund shimmer in the landscape like burnished brass in the sunlight. Within a stone's throw of this spot there is a relic of Ootacamand before the days of European occupation. It is in the form of a well-kept tomb of a Mahomedan fakir who, tradition says, came with his brother from Peshawar upon a pilgrimage to the south. Hussain Shah visited Ootacamand and Jumal Shah laid his bones in Coimbatore in the spot that forms a prominent object in the native town where several roads meet. Hussain Shah first lodged in the Tiger's Cave above the Craigmore Tollgate, now a popular picnic spot; but, finding it too remote from the habitations of his co-religionists in the station, he quitted it for a similar cave on Dodabetta, reputed also to have been previously occupied by stripes. What is left of the cave at the present day is a circular hole, 12 feet in diameter and 7 or 8 feet deep, opening towards the slope of the hill. Devout Mussalmans pay the tomb and this aperture visits, at stated intervals, but particularly on a Friday to pray to the saint and to invoke his beneficient aid in their domestic affairs, and thereby hangs a tale. One devotee, more favoured than his neighbours, repaired alone to the spot, and while engaged in supplication the saint himself appeared and reproached him with fetching him away from a conference with his brother Jumal Shah at Coimbatore, but, before his complaints were concluded, the devotee had made himself scarce. People who have occasion to go the spot now go in company. This, however, is a digression, for which the only justification is that the story has never before been told. From the Fakir's tomb, an hour's walk takes you to the summit, where the foundation of the old observatory remains undisturbed. It appears to have consisted of a single apartment 18 feet by 15 feet. The centre of the space is occupied by a stone cairn depicted in Colonel Paxton's Triangulation Chart, adopted by Colonel Branfil in the Trigonometrical Survey of Southern India carried out between 1869 and 1871. Somebody seems to have tried to shelter the spot with trees, but unsuccessfully, for the only remains of the planting are half-a-dozen coppiced shoots of blue gum and a solitary accacia struggling for existence. A short distance from the summit is a Government plantation of the Euculyptus Globulus that looks as if the trees had, at this elevation, attained the highest point at which they will thrive. From the Observatory site several extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding hills are to be had. Towards the north no noticeable feature comes in view, but, looking eastwards, the military cantonment of Wellington is visible and is a pretty sight, with every building distinguishable. Through a gap formed by the Droog, on one side, and Lambton's Peak on the other, a glimpse of the plains around Metapollium can be obtained with every feature of the country clearly perceptible to the naked eye. A range of hills runs westward from the Droog, flanked on the further side by the dark, dead walls of the Koondahs, and terminating in numerous spurs in the Downs. Once more Ootacamund on the west is discernable in all its beauty of hill and dale, natural and artificial woodland.

BOMBAY is not healthy at the present time. The death-rate is abnormally high, although plague is only slightly over normal. If plague is not prevalent there is a severe form of malaria abroad, the deaths from remittent fever being 95 against 65 for the same week last year. The number of deaths due to diseases of the lungs is appallingly high, and very largely in excess of the quinquennial average. There were during the week nine fatal cases of small-pox and thirteen deaths ascribed to measles, while dysentery carried off 26 persons, the average being only 13. The total deaths amount to 852, giving an annual rate of 50·87, which is very unfavourable compared with last year and the mean for the previous five years—35 per thousand. With regard to plague in the Presidency the week's figures prove that the tendency is for the epidemic to decrease, the total number of deaths during the week being 2,686. Poona City is gradually becoming free from the disease, the deaths numbering 19, and the same encouraging sign is noticeable in regard to Poona District, though the improvement is not so great. Another area which has been terribly visited is Nasik, and this week the deaths total at 73 against 122. Plague is still very prevalent in Satara, though a comparison of the figures reveals a falling-off of 100 deaths during the week, the exact figures being 385 cases and 332 deaths. Surat and Sholapur remain in the same position, but in Ahmednagar there is a welcome relief though not entire freedom. The same description is applicable to Hyderabad (Sind), and Baroda territory only returns three cases and three deaths. The disease is still very severe in Dharwar and Belgaum, the villages in these districts suffering severely. In Belgaum there is no case of plague. There is an increase in Bijapur District, both in cases and deaths, as also is the case with the Bhore State. It is stationary in the Southern Mahratta Country, 570 persons being carried off during the week, while in Aundh the epidemic is virulent. In Bombay, City for the week ending Nov. 1st, there were 3,000 inoculations, and since Sept. 6th 32,142 persons have been operated upon, and 1879 for the second time.

OWING to the continued activity of the grain traffic in connection with the famine affected areas in Western India, the Government of India railway receipts are going up by leaps and bounds. The returns are now published up to the 23rd of last month. They show an increase in earnings of one crore and ten lakhs since 1st July as compared with the corresponding four months last year. This not only counterbalances the heavy falling off in railway income which took place in the first quarter of the official year, but leaves a net improvement of about seventy lakhs on the whole period since 1st April last. The increase, great as it is in itself, is of course microscopic when compared with the loss of revenue which will result to Government from remissions of land-tax and decrease in excise and stamp-income, to say nothing of the enormous outlay upon relief works for the able bodied and of gratuitous assistance to the old and infirm. It is nevertheless satisfactory if only as showing that grain is already pouring in very large quantities into the afflicted tracts.

IN continuation of the Notification, dated 3rd instant, Visitors' Books for their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst will be kept daily (except on Sundays) at the new Secretariat as well as at Government House, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. from 17th instant.

A REPORT of the proceedings of the Bombay Improvement Trust, held on Nov. 7th, is held over, owing to pressure on our space.

THE inauguration ceremony of the excellent little hall of literature, science and hygiene, established by Mr. S. B. and Mrs. Rebekah Walker, at the corner of Khetwady Main Road, near the Sassoon Reformatory, was held last evening at the premises of the Institute. Dr. McArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay, presided, and there was a large gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Walker in a short address gave the history of the hall, at the conclusion of which the Lord Bishop declared the hall open and addressed the meeting, dwelling at some length upon the importance of the knowledge of sanitary principles. An extended report will appear in to-morrow's issue of our paper.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, held in Madras on Wednesday last, the resolution to transfer the head office to Calcutta was carried unanimously.

LIEUTENANT C. G. AINES, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty in Bombay City.

MR. E. GRAY, I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed to do duty as Political Agent at Janjira.

MR. J. B. JENKINS has been appointed Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmednagar.

THE Rev. L. M. Harlope, M.A., having completed ten years service, has been promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

THE services of Lieutenant L. B. H. Haworth, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE services of Captain C. J. R. Milne, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate General Bombay, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUT.-COL. F. F. MACCARTIE, C.I.E., M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty. The services of Lieut.-Col. MacCartie are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

MR. C. R. MACNAMARA, Acting Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, and Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Inspector, Salt Department, have passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard.

THE services of Capt. C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

LIEUT. A. T. HOALDCROFT has been appointed Capt. in the 2nd Batt., Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, vice Spencer, transferred to 1st Batt.

A CARGO of Danubian Maize has arrived at Bombay per s.s. Scarcross on Wednesday, consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and we hear that 3,000 tons of same are already sold, its quality having been found excellent.

MR. J. P. ORR, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate, Poona District, has been empowered to summarily try all offences under section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to hear appeals from convictions by second and third class magistrates.

THE services of Mr. H. N. Alexander, Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MR. H. L. PAINTER, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Fit Class Magistrate, Broach, has been empowered to summarily try all offences under section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

MR. F. G. HUTCHINSON, Preventive Officer, Bhayndar, and Mr. E. A. Ingle, Acting Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Karwar Range, have passed an examination in Law according to the Lower Standard test under the rules of the Salt Department. Messrs. Hutchinson and Ingle have also passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard.

MR. G. A. LAUGHTON, Inspector, Northern Frontier, has passed an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard of the Salt Department. He has also passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

MAJOR G. B. O'DONNELL, B.A. (OXON), has received a special temporary appointment as assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

MR. E. P. GRANT-MACPHERSON has been appointed to act as Political Secretary to Government, Political Department, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Mangan, on privilege leave.

MR. G. W. HATCH, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate, Ratnagiri, has been placed in charge of the southern sub-division of that district.

LIEUTENANT H. G. ARNOTT, 1st Batt., and Vol. J. W. Palmer, 2nd Batt., B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

THE services of Mr. H. F. Beale, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Political Department for famine relief duty in Kathiawar.

ON Mr. Beale joining in Kathiawar, Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, 1st grade Executive Engineer, will be appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik.

MR. H. A. TRIMMING has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

MR. W. O. A... Lower Standard Re... and has also passed ... appointed Assistan...

OWING to the ... Territory the follow... 1st, 2nd, and 3rd M... Madras Infantry. Th... of road:—Nos. 1 and ...

LIEUTENANT STALLA... has been selected for appo... Regiment.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the 13th instant, visited the Cachar Government rubber plantation. The experimental cultivation of rubber is now drawing to a close, and there is a probability of the experiment turning out a great success.

LIEUTENANT HODGSON, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

LORD RONALDSON has arrived in Kashmir, and is the guest of the Resident, who, accompanied by the Assistant Resident and party, has gone on a shooting expedition towards Tral.

A DETACHMENT, over a hundred strong, of the Gordon Highlanders, from the Depot of the regiment at Umballa, leave at once for South Africa. This depot will have barely thirty men left till the next batch of details arrives—in a very uncertain future.

IT was officially stated in the Madras Legislative Council that no distress exists in Madras, and that none is apprehended unless the drought continues.

COLONEL YOUNG, A.-A.-G., Lahore District, completes his extended tenure on the 15th December. Colonel Graves, 40th Pathans who has been officiating since April last will no doubt be confirmed.

COLONEL BRETT, R. G. A., has on promotion, been posted to the Garrison Artillery at Aden.

LIEUTENANT COLE, 11th Company, Western Division, Madras, is transfered to the 4th Company, Western Division, Ferozepore.

LIEUTENANT DONALDSON, from No. 9 Native Mountain Battery, Abbottabad, is posted to the Depot Field Artillery, Woolwich, and ordered home.

LIEUTENANT VANDER KISTE, 9th Company, Southern Division, R. G. A., Roorkee, has been appointed to No. 1 Mountain Battery, Landi Kotal.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 14 was 852, giving a death-rate of 50·87 per annum per thousand as against 35·75 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·99 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 100 died from fevers; 9, small-pox; 13, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 88, plague; 110, phthisis; 79, diseases of the nervous system; 155, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 26, dysentery; 48, still-born, 86, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—26 Jains; 28 Brahmins 2; Lingaete; 6 Bhattias; 435 Hindus of other castes; 97 Hindus low caste; 183 Musalmans; 27 Parsees; 3 Jews; 36 Native Christians; 2 Eurasians; 1 European; 6 other and unknown races. The total number of births was 188 as against 190 the corresponding period of last year, and 236 the average over the past five years

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council, on Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Eardley Norton and three native members put questions regarding the change in the Madras educational rules, forbidding managers and teachers of aided institutions to take part directly in political movements or agitation without the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction. Replying to these interpellations the Hon. Mr. Arundel said that the Government was not prepared either to state the circumstances which had led to the change or to lay on the table all the correspondence on the subject, nor to withdraw the notification, but it would give careful consideration to any representation made on the subject. The new educational rules would not come into force until the 1st April next, and therefore there was plenty of time for the consideration of any representation which might be made. Replying to an interpellation the Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham said that no distress from failure of crops existed in this Presidency at present, and unless further unusual drought occurs, none need be apprehended. The high price of dry food grains at present prevailing was chiefly due to extensive export to the north. Replying to several interpellations connected with the Tinnevelly riots the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes said that the whole question of the circumstances which led up to the disturbances was now under the consideration of Government, and orders would shortly issue on the subject.

IT is contemplated to supply every British cavalry and infantry regiment throughout India with a Maxim gun. Such a step is very desirable indeed since there is little doubt that all regiments going on active service would be thus equipped, and it is just as well to get the men thoroughly familiar with the use and action of the Maxim in time of peace, so that they may be quite prepared to use it with the greatest possible effect. All the regiments recently sent to the Transvaal, both from England and India, have been so equipped, and when details of the fighting in South Africa reach us we do not doubt that it will be found that in all cases the Maxims have done splendid service. The great desideratum, however, is a good pack carriage for the gun. The late Captain Peebles rigged up a makeshift arrangement some years ago, for which his widow recely reciveid a small gratuity, and it was used in the Waziristan and Chitral Expeditions. Captain Yorstoun, the *Pioneer* thinks, also had a carriage which was tried during the Tirah Campaign, and since then there have been numerous other patterns put forward for approval. Yet so far it does not appear that any one has been really successful, and the ideal carriage has still to come. If the combined talent of army officers of an inventive turn of mind, of the Ordnance Department both in India and England, and of the crowd of civilian experts at Woolwich, is not equal to the making of a satisfactory carriage, it would really appear that the best course open to the Government is to go to the trade and see if they can get what they require. Inventors are common enough in England, and, if the requirements were plainly set forth, we do not doubt that something satisfactory would in due course be forthcoming, provided the reward was sufficiently enticing. Government, however, has an unpleasant way sometimes of picking a man's brains and then turning him adrift, so it is just possible that inventors are growing a little shy in producing their inventions.

SINCE the first forecast of the cotton crop in the Punjab was issued, the prospects have become worse owing to the short rainfall in August and September. Even in some of the irrigated tracts the crop suffered from an insufficient supply of water in the canals. Altogether the outlook is not good. In like manner at the end of July the sugar crop of the province was up to the average, but everything then depended on the expected rains of late August and early September, and these rains failed. As in the case of the cotton crop even the irrigated tracts have not come off very well. The sesamum crop has similarly suffered from the prolonged drought and the stoppage of the canals. In scorching districts like Gujrat and Gujranwala, the crops have been completely burnt up. Indigo has fared little better, and in many districts the outturn will be comparatively small. In some of the unirrigated tracts the crop has failed entirely.

THE Government of India have given their cordial approval to the Tata scheme for an India University of Research, as recently formulated by the Simla Conference and explained in these columns. As soon as all the details have been worked out, the necessary legislation for the incorporation of the new University will be undertaken. Meanwhile the Government of India commend the scheme to the liberality of the public, and wish it every success, while they acknowledge in the most cordial manner the public spirit shown in Mr. Tata's munificent endowment. The Government of Bombay will be asked to appoint an officer to arrange with Mr. Tata for the transfer of the property which is to constitute the endowment. The resolutions of the Simla Conference, by the way, with which the Government of India's conclusions are in complete accord, will be published for information at once.

[redacted]RAMS.

[redacted]TELEGRAMS.]

[redacted] IN SOUTH [redacted]RICA.

GENERAL JOUBERT KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 16, MORNING.

A telegram has reached Durban from Lourenco Marques stating that General Joubert has been killed in action.

THE REINFORCEMENT NOW AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Eighteen thousand reinforcement have now arrived at Capetown of which 8,000 have been sent to Natal.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF JOUBERT.

Various reports are current that General Joubert was killed at Ladysmith on the 9th inst.

NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

A runner who has come in from Ladysmith reports that our naval guns were silent that day.

Heavy cannonade was heard at Estcourt from the direction of Ladysmith on the 12th instant.

A BOER ATTACK REPULSED.

A "Times'" telegram from Buluwayo states that on the 9th instant the Boers attacked Khama, who supported by one hundred Britishers repulsed the attack.

FOUR TRANSPORTS CHARTERED.

Four large Cape liners have been chartered to convey Sir Charles Warren's Division to the Cape.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT CAPETOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Gurkha, with the Grenadier Guards, Royal Engineers, and the staff of the First Brigade, has arrived at Capetown.

The Nomadic with remounts and the Manila with the Second Devons have also arrived.

The Britannic has sailed for East London, and the Hawarden Castle, with the Second Irish Fusiliers, has arrived at Durban.

SKIRMISHING ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

News from Buluwayo states that despatches from Fort Tuli, dated 3rd inst., report activity of Boer raiders on the North-West frontier.

400 of the enemy shelled Colonel Spreckley's camp causing a stampede among the horses and mules.

The Boers also surrounded a store where a small British party made a stubborn resistance and finally retired to the bush and gained Fort Tuli.

One officer and five troopers are missing.

BASUTOS ON THE WARPATH.

FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer' wires, London, 16th November :—

The "Times" has the following message :—Ladysmith, November 7th : The enemy this morning recommenced shelling from the northern batteries, which are still in the same position. They confined their attack chiefly to our northern line of defences. Occasionally shells drop into the town. Their southern battery, at eight thousand yards, divided its attention between the western defences and the balloon, but I cannot call the bombardment animated or continuous.

It is impossible to understand, while being shut up here, the present object of the enemy. Natives who have arrived report that the Basutos are on the warpath. This, perhaps, accounts for the slackness of the attempts on the town. The civilians of the garrison are safe in trenches or behind earthworks. There is some movement to the north as the Free State Boers' column has left here, about six hundred moving by Vanreenen's road. Scouts and patrols are out continually.

Buluwayo, November 6—Four armoured trains are employed here and Mafeking has had numerous engagements.

Forty Boers have been killed.

November 9th—The Boers attacked Khama at Selika Kop on our side of the Crocodile yesterday and were repulsed. Khama is working heartily with us.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN AT BRISTOL.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Her Majesty the Queen accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught yesterday opened the Convalescent Home at Bristol. Her Majesty had a splendid reception, and in reply to the address presented to her congratulated Gloucestershire on the gallantry of her sons.

THE ADVANCE OF THE KHALIFA.

The "Daily News" in a telegram from Cairo states that a detachment of the Seaforth Highlanders is going to Khartoum.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Nov. 15.

The Emperor of Germany reaches Portsmouth next Sunday and will be accompanied by the Empress, his two sons, and Herr von Bulow.

MURDER OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

The Chinese have murdered two French officers at Kwanchauwan.

The French Admiral is detaining the Prefect of Hainan. The French Minister at Peking has been instructed to demand reparation.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 11th inst., arrived here at 5 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Australia, with the outward mails of the 10th inst., left here, at 8 a.m., to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shanghai left here this afternoon for London direct.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Colombo for Bombay, on 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 7-8
2 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111 1-2
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	25 1-16

The sum of about £30,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, for South America.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE BERBERA EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Nothing is known here of the reported issue of orders for the despatch of 200 men of the 5th Bombay Infantry to Berbera.

CHARGE OF ABUCTION AGAINST A I. G. S. N. CO. CAPTAIN.

A warrant was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday against Captain T. P. Butler, of the India General Steam Navigation Company, on a charge of having enticed away Mrs. Phoebe Ellen Gasper, wife of an engineer in the same employ.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

POONA, Nov. 16.

The game between the Shropshire Light Infantry and the combined teams of the 16th and 29th Field Batteries, in connection with the Hockey Tournament which was won by the Shropshires by one goal, was put under objection by the Gunners. After consideration the goal was disallowed, and the match was fought out this afternoon. The Shropshires, however, won again : this time by four goals to one.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There was one case and two deaths in the City today, the total mortality being 10. In the Cantonments there was one case; in the District 33 cases and 21 deaths ; and in Talegaon 12 cases and 9 deaths.

PLAGUE OFFICERS, DHARWAR.

DHARWAR, Nov. 16.

An enthusiastic meeting was held by Mr. Sandappa Lakmanhalli at Camp Haveripeth to honour Mr. McNeill, Collector, and Captain G. Stewart, Plague Officer, going on transfer. Those officers really deserve high praise.

THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

THE Liverpool Autumn Cup of 1,200 sovs.; the second to receive 70 sovs, and the third 30 from the stakes ; by subscription of 25 sovs, each, 15ft., [and 5 only if declared by October 31 ; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards ; winners after October 26, at 1 p.m., of any two races or of one value 200 sovs, or of a handicap of any value to carry 5lbs., of a handicap value 200 sovs. 7lbs., of two handicaps of any value, or of one handicap value 400 sovs. 10lbs. extra. Cup Course (one mile and three furlongs). (59 subs.)

London, Friday, 10th Nov. 1899.

Mr. Fairie's b c Chubb, by Chillington—Stockclock, 4 years, 6st. 10lbs. ..... M Cannon 1
Lord Ellesmere's b c Proclamation, by Hampton—Protocol, 3 years, 6st. ..... Wetherall 2
Mr. Covington's b f Clarina, by Cleator—Clarina, 5 years, 7st. 4lbs. ..... Reiff 3

(Winner trained by Ryan.)

BETTING : 100 to 6 against Chubb, 10 to 1 Proclamation, 100 to 14 Clarina, 100 to 15 Royette.

Won by a neck ; a head between second and third.—*Asain.*

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE second of the Forty-Twa medal competitions took place on Thursday, when Mr. J. G. Hunter and Mr. R. H. M. Steven tied. The play was against bogey, whose score was fixed at 43,and considering the present course an excessive allowance. The handicaps were liberal, and the Committee ruled that strokes should be taken at short holes which are not at all difficult to play in the prescribed number of strokes, while at long and difficult the long and difficult holes no allowance was made, the departure forms a variation, though there is nothing to be said in its favour. The best scores were :—

	Handicap.	Net result.
Mr J G Hunter	—2 strokes	...2 up.
Mr R H M Steven	—3 do.	...2 up.
Mr J M Scott	—7 do.	...1 up.
Mr C W W Carberry	—7 do.	...All even.
Dr McDonald	+2 do.	...1 down.
Mr A T Spalding	—3 do.	...1 "
Mr M Innes Ker	—4 do.	...1 "
Mr R Aitken	—1 do.	...2 "
Mr J C Kiddle	—2 do.	...2 "
Mr R Lean	—3 do.	...2 "
Mr A Richards	—7 do.	...2 "
Capt Wibner	—3 do.	...3 "

The others were more than 3 holes down or made no returns.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

THE Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's second term of office as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council having expired, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula has, we understand, been appointed a Member of Council in his place. Mr. Ibrahim is a very intelligent Mahomedan gentleman ; has a suggestive turn of mind ; and has taken a warm interest in public questions for some years past. Slowly, but successfully, he worked his way up in the Municipal Corporation, showing an intimacy with municipal accounts which only his experience as a merchant and an accountant enabled him to display in handling them. The good opinion which he won from the Members of the Corporation placed him in the chair of the Municipal Standing Committee. He resigned his seat on the Standing Committee and was elected President of the Corporation, the duties of which important office he has continued to discharge very ably and efficiently since April last. Not only the members of the Mahomedan community, but the public generally, will, we think, receive Mr. Ibrahim's new appointment with satisfaction.

SIR CHARLES WARREN, who has been selected to command the 5th Division at the Cape, has not seen active service for a good many years ; but few officers in the army have a closer first-hand acquaintance with the theatre of war. Having been appointed Special Commissioner to settle the boundaries of the Orange Free State and Griqualand West in 1876 he became Commandant of the Diamond Fields Horse on the outbreak of the Kafir War in 1878, and a little later commanded a column and was Chief of Staff in the Griqua War. In this campaign he was commended in despatches for "energy, ability and resource displayed under trying circumstances." On the conclusion of the Griqua War he became Administrator of Griqualand West, and five years later he commanded the Bechuanland Expeditionary Force. At a later date Sir Charles Warren has held several important peace appoint ments—Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Commanding R. E. at Shorncliffe, and Commanding the troops in the Straits Settlements.

SEVERAL dacoities took place recently at the villages of Wadachil, Kavali, Wadali and Machale in the Chopda Taluka of the Khandesh District. Several famine stricken Bhils are said to be concerned in the affair. A considerable amount of property was taken away by the dacoits.

AT the London Shipping Exchange was exhibited a model of an invention which takes the form of a brake for ships. The inventor, Mr. H. Simpson, of Liverpool, claims that it will stop a ship steaming at twenty knots an hour within a space equal to twice her own length. The apparatus consists of a pair of wings which work in openings made in the bow of the ship. When not in use they are closed up, and offer no resistance to the water. By moving a lever on the bridge, the navigating officer is able to force them outwards by hydraulic pressure. The length of the vanes is equal to one-half of the ship's beam, and their breadth to half the ship's draught forward. When they are closed a bolt drops automatically and locks them, so that they cannot be accidentally opened. The strength of the bow lost at the openings is compensated for by the introduction of strong steel decks, both above and below, and a strong V-shaped bulkhead aft of the opening.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

THERE is a paper in *Blackwood's Magazine* which deserves to be read. It is an appreciation of London from a new and original point of view, or, rather, through spectacles which produce a picture not seen by ordinary folk. Thus the writer will not allow that the City is a busy place or an intelligent place. There is a prevalent idea, he says, that City people walk about swiftly with set and anxious faces. The writer observes, on the other hand, that City people are greatly given to loaf about. They stand in the streets talking, hands in pocket ; they stroll along and look into shop windows ; they play dominoes in the restaurants Strange ! I have always been impressed during many hundreds of walks in the City by the preoccupied air and the set faces of the City men. Of course in the neighbourhood of the Stock Exchange there are always men in little groups, or in couples. They stand on the kerb with hands in pockets : they are talking, apparently on trivial matters. In reality they transact a great deal of business in this way of apparent idleness. As for lack of intelligence, the charge rests on the allegation that City men never contradict popular fallacies about the City. The reason is that the average City man, so long as the place is well governed, so that he himself is free to carry on his business in his own way does not care at all about questions of City government. He is satisfied to let the City be ruled by a few thousand freemen. He never contradicts "popular fallacies" because he pays no heed to them. But, dear me !—if not to talk about things which do not concern us is to be taken for lack of intelligence, who amongst us all has a gleam of intellect ?

This writer says, further, that what men mean by Town is Piccadilly and its neighbourhood. This, in a sense, is quite true. London is surrounded by immense towns which we call suburbs. For the most part, they are monotonous, sometimes they are ugly ; no one cares to pay them a visit or to explore these streets and roads. At the same time there is in most suburbs something to see. There is the Heath at Hampstead ; there are the Woods at Hornsey ; there are the Commons in the South of London ; there are Dulwich College and Gallery ; there are St. Saviour's and Guy's ; Lambeth Palace and St. Thomas's Hospital ; Battersea and Southwark Parks ; also South of Thames. At the same time Town, to the man who has been there and would go again, does certainly, mean Piccadilly, near which are the principal hotels, restaurants theatres, and—music halls. How, then may we explain the interest which is taken in London ? I have myself published books on London—without ostentation I may say that they have been, and are, widely read—I have given lectures on London both to audiences of working men and of the wealthy class ; the interest in London—not Piccadilly, if you please—is enormous. Not in books only. There are certain places, for instance, which suburban people are never tired of visiting, *e.g.*, the Charter House, Great St. Bartholomew's and the Gate of the Knights Hospitallers. There are vast areas of streets about which it is impossible to be enthusiastic ; they have no beauty and they have no history, save for the human interest and the lives of those who live there. But they make up London, of which Piccadilly is but a little part.

He touches on Cockney humour. It is brutal, he says. It laughs at everything horrible or tragic, provided there is the humour of a contrast and the sense of the unexpected. That is very true. So, at a circus or a pantomime, in one of the old screaming farces, the greatest fun is got out of situations in which somebody suffers, unexpectedly, in some grievous manner. The pantaloon tumbles down ; the harlequin hits the clown with his sword of lath ; an old lady is knocked down and everybody tumbles over her. We all laugh "consumedly." I remember once being surprised, like the rest of the audience, into an uncontrollable fit of laughter because the funny man fell out of window the big drum with an emphatic one, called attention to the magnitude of the bump. Why did everyone laugh ? I do not know. Next day I remembered that such a fall in real life would produce most serious consequences. Why did we laugh ? Only because to the man who fell the thing was so unexpected. Let us be sometimes irrational, sometimes childish, sometimes let us forget the reality and see only the humour and the contrast and the astonishment of the victim. Is it not better that Cockneys should have this sense of humour even though, at times, it disregards and ignores the brutal element in the situation ?

About exciting, or creating, racial hatred a good deal has been said lately in connection with our friends the enemy. I should like to point out that we ought not to consider racial hatred in our national policy any more than we consider the hatred of the other man in our private actions. We have only to regard justice and equity—we have to do the thing which is right. If we do this, and do it triumphantly, the racial hatred will not be aggravated in the long run, but quite the reverse. As we said last week, racial hatred vanishes where there is nothing to feed it. Racial hatred is said to be now rampant in the Transvaal. It has been very studiously fomented by agitators in that land of ignorant peasants ever since a mistaken surrender was taken for cowardice. If it continues so to be fomented, either by agitators or by the press, it will doubtless go on, and will, undoubtedly, be a factor for mischief in the future. But the prophets who point to the prospect of a time when there will be a million of Boers all full of hatred, and longing to wreak revenge, forget that the British Empire is not standing still. Against this million how many millions shall we have in a hundred years at the Cape and everywhere else ? If the Empire holds together, or if it becomes a Federation of sovereign states, all the parts will hold together ; they will not be allowed to secede. We shall prohibit secession from the Federation just as the Northerners in 1861 prohibited the secession of the South.

I lately quoted the "Hampshire Telegraph" of Oct. 14, 1799. In memory of Trafalgar Day, I venture to quote from its columns the story of Nelson's last embarkation : "Nelson's was a familiar figure in the streets of old Portsmouth, and towards the close of his career he was the idol of the populace. He came to the town for the last time on Sept. 14, 1805, and, as usual, put up at the historic 'George.' Having breakfasted, he prepared to depart to join the Victory, but observing that a great crowd was assembled in the High-street in front of the hotel, he stole secretly out of the back door into Penny-street. His retreat was soon discovered, and the crowd rushed away, eager to see the face of the hero they venerated. They caught up with him on Southsea Common, crowded round him, and struggled with each other to shake him by the hand. 'I wish had two hands said he 'and then I could accommodate more of you.' And the people cried out, 'God bless you, Nelson.' And there on Southsea Beach, near the spot where the old Victory's anchor stands, Nelson embarked. As the boat pushed off from the shore the people ran into the water, once more to grasp that one hand of his and to wish him God speed."

What is London's new street to be called ? How are London streets named ?—Piccadilly, after a fashion ; Pall Mall, after a game ; Oxford-street, after a direction ; Fleet-street, after a stream ; Paternoster-row, after a trade ; Charing Cross, after a monument ; the Poultry, after a market ; Drury-lane after a family ; Wellington-street, after a general ; Trafalgar-square, after a victory ; St. Martin's after a Religious House ; Farringdon-street, after an ancient alderman ; Shaftesbury-avenue, after a modern philanthropist. Is it not time that we gave to some of the newer streets—those which as yet have no history—the names of our great scientists, poets, families, philosophers, novelists, dramatists, actors ? We have, to be sure, Garrick-street, Milton-street—the old Grub street, whose name ought to be restored—and one or two more. But it is not enough. Shakespeare, Jonson, Dryden, Addison Pope, Fielding, Thackeray, Dickens, Scott, Tennyson, Browning, Watts (the painter, not the hymn writer), Millais, and a great many others demand recognition. Instead of the Charing Cross-road let us have Fielding-road ; let us re-christen the Northumberland-avenue after Milton ; let us change Victoria-street, since we already have Queen Victoria-street, to Dickens-street; we will call the new street after Shakespeare ; and as new roads and streets are made let us dive into our bag of national worthies and give them names from that collection. But, of course, it must be a great and important thoroughfare that is to bear the name of a great poet. To call a new suburban street Tennyson-street would be an insult to the memory of the poet.

I do not know anyone who is so good and authority on London during the last fifty years as Mr. John Hollingshead. He is a Londoner by birth, and he has an excellent memory. It is always to me a delight to read his communications—too few, alas ?—to the papers on some point of nineteenth century London. On Saturday last he sent to the "Pall Mall Gazette" a little bit of history of which, with one exception, he is probably the only possessor. It concerns the story of the English Dreyfus, the unfortunate William Henry Barber, a solicitor, who, in the forties, was found guilty of a crime of which he was entirely innocent, and transported to Norfolk Island. Here he incurred the animosity of the governor, who treated him just as the excellent LeBon treated Dreffus, with so much harshness that the chaplain interfered and plainly told this official that in case the man died he would write to England charging him with murder. At length the innocence of Barber being proved, he was set free. Now the chief agent in this rescue of an innocent man was Mr. Edward Thomas, a brother of the distinguished novelist and dramatic critic, Mr Moy Thomas. Mr. Barber was brought home, he received a pardon, and two years later he got a grant of £5000 as some small compensation for his undeserved sufferings. One very curious point is made in Mr Hollingshead's letter—it is that, in spite of his hard and cruel life of a convict, the climate of Norfolk Island was so heavenly that it was a positive pleasure, even under those wretched circumstances, to live upon it and to breathe its air.

Mr. Hollingshead speaks of the pardon as "illogical." It may be illogical, but I believe that it is strictly legal. When a man has been tried and found guilty he is guilty in the eyes of the law. Nothing can set aside the verdict of the jury—not any subsequent evidence, and not the clearest proof of innocence. There is the verdict, which cannot be legally got over. The only thing possible is to grant the man a pardon. This is done, however, in such a way and with so much publicity as to restore the character of the wronged man absolutely.

In the year 1786 there was a house full at a certain country place in the autumn. It consisted of an elderly Dowager and her two unmarried daughters, a Member of Parliament, two young officers, a clergyman, the writer whose letter I am copying, and the family. There were besides occasional visitors from the neighbourhood. The first night of his arrival my informant, fatigued by his journey, went to bed early. In the morning he got up betimes in order to enjoy the air. The house, however, was still locked up. Not a single servant was down. Presently a boy appeared, who told him that Mr. L.'s "gentlemen" had entertained the visitors' "gentlemen" at cards till five in the morning. At eleven o'clock the party began to appear one by one for breakfast. The Dowager and Mrs. L., the hostess, did not come down, because, as the young ladies put it, they could not be "made up" so early ; the girls themselves, who had not taken the trouble to "make up," were in rumpled nightcaps, and their hair "in a brown paste" over their shoulders. The gentlemen "joined with the second tea-pot"—a very odd way of dividing the meal ; their heads were still "in disorder" from the gin punch of the night. Breakfast was got through about one. The weather being rainy, the gentlemen played billiards and cards ; our friend would have sought refuge in the library, but found that the books were for show and not for use. A box of things from a London dressmaker having providentially arrived, everybody—men and women together—spent the afternoon in discussing chiffons. At five they dined ; at nine the men joined the ladies, and they sat down to cards. Farthing loo was the favourite game when the young ladies played. On Sunday some of them went to church. The young people nodded and laughed all through the service ; they sat in a gallery by themselves ; they cracked nuts and pelted each other with the shells, while one of them who could draw made caricatures of the country people down below. The clergyman however, was a great favourite at the house because he kept the ladies acquainted with all the village scandals ; could tell the gentlemen where coveys of partridges were to be found ; was useful in drawing corks, and always knew where the "toast" stood. It remains to be stated that one of the guests taught a new way of dressing mushrooms, and superintended in person the preparation of the grouse soup.

I have to thank a correspondent for clearing up the little difficulty about the Mecklenburg Lottery. This principality is not, as I suggested, actuated by pure love of humanity in holding the annual lottery. On the contrary, if all the tickets are taken up, there accrues, to the treasury a very considerable profit. This, of course, is the meaning of every lottery. Unless all or a very large proportion of the tickets are taken up, either there can be no profit or their must be fewer prizes. Now, to stimulate the public and to induce a run upon the tickets, our Government used to sell the tickets to agents, who then began to issue circulars tracts, pictures, stories—in order to promote the sale of the tickets, and to run up their price.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

FOURTH DAY.

YESTERDAY, the Railway Commission, consisting of Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I., member of the Viceregal Council, Public Works Department, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secretary, Public Works Department of the Government of India, and the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, of Calcutta, resumed the inquiry at the Secretariat Council Hall, relative to the proposed Bombay Port Trust Railway. Mr. W. H. K. Howard, of the Public Works Department, Railway Secretariat, was present as Secretary to the Commission.

The Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram said he was a merchant dealing in seeds, cotton and wheat and a mill agent. He was of opinion that the proposed project, if carried out, would be, on the whole, of tangible benefit to trade ; and he had no hesitation in saying that the railway would be a paying concern and not a loss. The direct saving to be effected by the scheme by removing cartage charges would amount to over 7 lakhs of rupees in ordinary times. The present charge for carting grain was 14 annas 6 pies per ton, whereas under the Trustees' depot scheme the cost would be only 6 annas 3 pies. There would thus be a saving of 8 1-4 annas per ton, which meant an annual saving to this branch of trade of over Rs. 4,50,000. The saving to the local mill industry by the removal of the cotton depots to Mazagon would be Rs. 1,45,000. He was personally of opinion that the Port Trust should construct and work the line and not the G. I. P. Co., because if it was to be financially successful the execution of the project should be entrusted to the body most directly interested in the concern. The interest of the G. I. P. would only extend to avoiding a direct loss to themselves.

By Mr. Arthur : For the present, accommodation for 100,000 tons of grain at Warri Bunder would be sufficient. The grain trade of Bombay would not be in the least inconvenienced by removing it to Warri Bunder. The objections raised by the cotton trade to removing from Colaba to Mazgaon were not very strong. If the cotton depot were removed to Mazagon there would be a great saving to the merchants on rent. At Mazagon the Port Trust would charge 12 annas per square yard, whereas at Colaba one rupee four annas was charged.

By Mr. Upcott : Eventually the line would pay, but in the initial stage it would not pay, because people were to a certain extent conservative in these matters. The Port Trust might make the line without any antagonism to the G. I. P. Co.

The Chairman : Do you think that the Port Trust would be prepared to pay the G. I. P. Co. compensation for any loss that might be incurred by them ?

Witness : I don't think there will be any loss.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. H. E. Proctor in favour of the scheme.

Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, in his evidence stated that it had been urged that if increased facilities between the Docks and the existing railways were constructed, the Railway Companies alone would benefit by the changes. He did not concur in this opinion, because it was quite apparent that direct shipment exporters and all importers who book direct from the docks to places reached by the railway must be benefitted by the improved connection. It had further been claimed that direct shipment had not hitherto been restricted for want of siding accommodation, but his information was that the railway had at times been asked to restrict the supply of wagons into the docks. He had given the various proposals consideration, and his opinion that the scheme did not appear practicable was supported by all the traffic officers with any experience of the local conditions. Whether the accommodation would be sufficient was doubtful, and unless more elaborate and detailed plans showing how wagons and engines were to get in and out of the goods depots were prepared it was difficult to offer an opinion as to how the work at the depots was to be conducted. The proposed railway would, he considered, only benefit direct shipment. The mere removal of godowns from Mandvi to a place near the Docks would be of no material advantage to trade generally, but to arrive at a final conclusion it was necessary to see figures in support of the statement that the proposed railway would cheapen the handling of goods in Bombay, and these figures, so far as he knew, had not been produced. Finally after further consideration, he could only repeat his opinion that the proposed railway was not an urgent necessity, but that increased facilities between the Docks and the existing railways were very desirable. Whether the proposed railway was needed to improve the Port Trust property was a question on which he did not feel competent to offer an opinion. But if a railway, as proposed, was proved to be a requirement in the interests of the trade and the Port, the generally accepted opinion that the new line should be an integral part of the G. I. P. system, was obviously correct.

By Mr. Upcott : If the line were made at all he considered it should be made by the G.I. P.Co., but whoever it was constructed by it should be worked by the G. I. P. If it was worked by the Port Trust there would probably be an inducement to the G. I. P., to stop the traffic on the line by a quotation of rates. At present they carried for long distances practically for nothing,as they carried 500 miles at the same rate as for 300 miles. Therefore, their quotations to Warri Bunder would be the same as to Zion Junction ; and he took it then that from Zion to the docks there would be absolutely no earnings whatever for the Port Trust Line unless something were added on for the extra mileage from Zion to the docks and to that, no doubt, the Port Trust would object.

Mr. Upcott : I take it that that would render any profits on the other piece of line practically impossible ?—That is what I mean, Sir.

Therefore the suggestion of the Port Trust to divide surplus profits between themselves and you would be illusory ?—There would be no surplus profits to divide. If the G. I. P. made and worked the line most probably unused material at Warri Bunder could be used on the other line.

Witness added that the Port Trust proposed to remove the Cotton Depot to a position at Mazagon, whence the carts would have to cross three lines of railway, viz., the Port Trust, B. B. and C. I., & G. I. P. lines to get to the mills. The result would either be blocking of the lines or of the cart traffic.

Mr. W. C. Hughes, formerly chairman of the Port Trust, said the project for the Railway originated during his term of office. In 1892 the Port Trustees offered special facilities to the Trade with a view to developing the system of direct shipments of exports. The Trade was not slow to respond and there was an immediate development of the system and extra accommodation had to be afforded. This was done by the erection within the Victoria Dock premises of a large shed for the receipt of rail borne produce awaiting shipment. This arrangement suited the requirements of one class of exporters only, and application was made to the Board to afford similar facilities for others. This led to the preparation of the scheme for converting what was known as the Firewood Siding Compound into a storage depot for direct shipment cargo. That scheme, fell through, because of the excessive demand made by the G. I. P. Railway for the services required of them in delivering the wagons into the depot. It appeared from a general study of the question, and a comparison with the accommodation, provided in other parts that the Bombay Docks were singularly deficient in railway connections. The result of the further consideration of the question on more comprehensive lines was the formulation of the scheme for the branch line of railway now before the Commission, the design being to bring each berth and each transit shed and warehouse in the Docks into direct communication with the railway lines without the intervention of turn table, and without crossing the Frere Road, and in connection therewith to erect sheds and godowns outside the docks so arranged as to be served by the railway and thereby entirely do away with cartage and give facilities for direct shipments of all classes of exports and similarly for imports. It had been said why should the Port Trust make the line ? Well, in the first place, for more than half its length it lay wholly within the limits of Port Trust properties, and there was the example of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway somewhat similarly situated in that respect. But perhaps the best answer was that it was not anticipated that the Railway Company would be willing to spend the capital required for the purpose ; moreover it appeared that the time that Port Trust ownerships would secure the greatest amount of advantage to the trade. On behalf of the Improvement Trust he was strongly in favour of the scheme on the grounds that (1) it would aid materially in developing the northern suburbs as a residential quarter by affording additional facilities for communication with business centres, and that (2) the removal of grain and seed warehouses from Mandvi, likely to result, was a desirable object. It would relieve over-crowding and mitigate the garbling nuisance in the vicinity of crowded localities.

Mr. F. W. Bickel, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, fully sympathised with the Port Trust's proposals, and with the construction of the new railway lines, if it could be demonstrated in an unmistakable manner that there would be no delay, and no congestion of traffic neither at Warri Bunder nor at Mazagon, nor in the Docks. But as long as this was not done and no reliable and exact estimates of swings were put before the trade, he could not give any unconditional supports to the scheme.

Mr. J. Fachiri, export merchant, was of opinion that the scheme was a good one. India, he said, had an active competitor in America. If the American export trade was increasing, it showed that their shipping facilities were increasing, and that their transport was cheap. If the Government wished the prozperity of India, they must see to the provision of cheap transport and increased shipping facilities. These facilities the Port Trust now proposed to afford. If the scheme were not adopted now, it would have to be carried out in the near future.

The Commission then adjourned until 11 a.m., to-day.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. RAJPUTANA.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (President), Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. Newell Superintendent of the P. and O. Docks, re-assembled yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and resumed its inquiry into the circumstances that led to the stranding of the s.s. Rajputana on the 3rd August last off False Point near the mouth of the Dev River. Captains G. H. C. Weston, R. N. R. of the s.s. Sutlej and C. C. Brohn, of the s.s. Peshawar, acted as assessors. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government, and Mr. C. B Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, for British India Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the s.s. Rajputana.

Mr. George Begg, third engineer of the "Rajputana," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was on watch on the 3rd August last from 12 to 4 a.m. He produced the engineer's log. He further said when he came on watch the engines were going 52 revolutions steady, giving a speed of about 9 knots an hour. At about 12-14 he felt that something wrong had happened. The ship bumped once or twice. At 12-15 he got the orders "stand by" and immediately afterwards 'full speed astern." Witness promptly acted on those orders.

Jada Gossen, "sukani" on board the "Rajputana," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the night the ship went ashore he came on watch at midnight. He relieved Bhana Gopal at the wheel. He steered the course N. 8.59° W. by the steamer's compass. The ship got on well with her course. The second officer was then on the watch. He kept the course until the ship struck, and then he acted according to orders. He did not see any breakers.

Bhana Gopal, a sukani, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he came on watch at 8 p.m., on 2nd August and went to the wheel at 10 p.m. The third officer hove the lead during his watch every fifteen minutes.

The lascars on the look-out on the night of the accident were then examined. They deposed that they noticed no breakers that night before the grounding of the ship. The night was dark and fine.

Captain Scott, further examined by the President, said he did not agree with the chief officer that the azimuth mirror was erratic. It had been resilvered at Calcutta by one of the eminent opticians in India.

Examined by Mr. Lynch, witness said all that the mirror required was resilvering. He believed a new cord was also put on. Having taken azimuth calculations with the mirror himself, he could say that he had no cause to be dissatisfied with the results. The telegraph lead line was 17 fathoms in length. The weight of the lead was about 28 lbs. The telegraph lead was of great importance in coasting.

After a short consultation with the other members of the court as well as with the assessors, the President said that the court had considered the evidence, and they did not propose to frame charges against any of the ship's officers. The written judgment of the court will be delivered to-morrow afternoon.

A FEW days ago the house of the Nawab of Tank was entered by Waziri thieves, and five rifles, some knives, and a little ammunition was stolen. The police are investigating, but they have no clue, and the robbers are believed to have fled across the border. The robbery was one of unusual daring, and seems to have been deliberately planned and executed.

FAMINE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

ONE of the most crowded and sympathetic meetings ever convened by the Sheriff of Bombay was held in the Town Hall last evening to start "The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund" for relieving the distress now unfortunately prevailing in the districts of this Presidency. H. E. Lord Sandhurst was called to the chair, and, with a very impressive address, supported the object of the meeting. His Excellency's remarks were warmly received and found a sympathetic echo in the hearts of all who heard him. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings ; and every successive speaker was accorded hearty encouragement by the meeting. The platform was densely packed, and so was the large hall to its utmost capacity. Every nationality was well represented, and among the supporters of the resolution were European, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsi gentlemen of rank and position in the community. Excellent arrangements in connection with the meeting had been made by Mr. Liebswager, the Deputy Sheriff, who deserves the thanks of the organising committee. Among those present were :—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Justice Tyabjee, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Hon. Mr. Bamanjee Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the Hon. Mr. Goculdass K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon Mr. Chandawakar, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Tribowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Virchand Deepchand, Mr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, J. N. Tata, G. A. Barnett, Dustoor Darab Peshotum Tanjana, L. N. Banajee, K. N. Kabrajee, R. D. Batna, Dinsha E. Wacha, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Messrs. Rahimtula Khairaj, V. G. Bhandarker, Tribhowandas Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Gordhandas Sunderdas Muljee, Ganesham Nilcant Nadkarni, M. B. Choubal, C. M. Cursetjee, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Dr. J. Pollen, Messrs. Vijiashunker Gowrishanker, Ballajee Pandduranz, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Messrs. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, K. R. Cama, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Byramjee Nasarwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Pheroz C. Setna, Jehangir B. Petit, Hajibhoy Laljee, Abdula, Joomabhoy Laljee, Dhunjibhoy B. Petit, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Kaliabhai Lulloobhoy, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra, Dr. K. M. Heeramanek, Dr. D. B. Naik, Dr. H. B. Naik J. M. Framjee Patel, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, J. M. Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nowrojee J. Gamadia, J. M. Moses, Ekhnath R. Khote, Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Damoder Lukhmidas Khemjee, J. Baptista, N. V. Gokhale, Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Karaka, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, W. A. Chambers, Shapurjee H. Hodiwalla, Shapurjee B. Patel

cerned, have been opened in good time and the people on them look well and healthy, and that the officers are on the alert as indeed past experience of famine shows they have to be. I went through the District of Broach and Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad, and I can bring back a good report of all I saw. Now there are many speakers on the list I hold in my hand, but I think it will be interesting for those present to learn the numbers engaged on our relief works up to the date. We have:—workers 120,927; dependents 24,874; and gratuitous relief about 3,780. In regard to the Native States we have most experienced officers and the Government of India have made arrangements for loans on easy terms. Now I have come to the end of my business, which is to introduce the business of this meeting to the citizens of Bombay. Both individually and collectively, they have long been celebrated for their charity, and I am sure, gentlemen, I can leave this matter with confidence and with safety in your hands. I now call upon the Lord Chief Justice of Bombay to move the first resolution." (Cheers.)

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice then moved that a fund be called "The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund" be started for relieving the distress unfortunately now prevailing in the famine-stricken districts of this Presidency. He said:—I have been requested by the Provisional Committee, who have organised this meeting, to propose the 2nd resolution on the paper. It is in these terms: "That a fund to be called 'The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund' be started for relieving the distress now prevailing in the famine-stricken districts of this Presidency." The exigency which is the occasion of this meeting, and has prompted this resolution, is unhappily too well known to us all if not in its details, at any rate in its more general aspects; it is that once more "famine waves sore in the land." Already it has warned us of its presence, so that it behoves us all to take such steps as are within our power to alleviate the suffering that must inevitably follow in its train. It is abundantly clear that we are fighting no mere phantom: the papers bring to our notice facts which make it apparent how acute the struggle is. This added adversity threatens to be an adversity that one could have wished at this of all times to be spared us. I need not trouble you with the details of the inroads made by famine; I understand that those who follow me will place these matters fully before you. It will suffice for me to bring to your notice generally how widespread the famine is, affecting as it does so large an area within this Presidency, including Gujerat. I make special mention of Gujerat, because it seemed to be one of nature's favoured spots. For close on a hundred years it has, I am told, been practically untouched by famine, and it is reserved for the closing year of this eventful century to witness that calamity in the fertile lands of that district. There are, too, some who hold that hardly yet do we know the worst and that the failure of the latter rains must lead to yet further dearth. Though the famine-stricken area is, I am told, smaller in extent than in 1896-97 the crisis is actually more acute and is further intensified by the scarcity of water, so that there is no sufficient supply either for man or beast. As a consequence we hear that cattle are slaughtered wholesale for food and are sold for mere nominal prices. Of the appropriateness, therefore, of this meeting and the fitness—I might even say the pressing need—of the objects it has in view there can be no two opinions. Nor would one desire a more convincing testimony of this than in the attendance here this afternoon, the representative character of this meeting, and, above all, the fact that his Excellency the Governor, with that especial sympathy for all movements designed to help those who cannot help themselves, has consented to preside over and take part in this meeting, and thus give it the valuable sanction of his presence and approval. There are

FEW (IF ANY) SADDER PAGES

in the history of India than that which chronicles the ever-recurring inroad of famine with its train of distress, disease, death, degradation, and crime, the depopulation of fields and villages and the rupture of the ties of blood and home, ties which in this country are found in their strongest development and to which the greatest value is justly ascribed. Famines, as they visit this country, spring for the most part from causes beyond the skill of man and certainly beyond the practical resources of finance completely to remove. But though these causes may baffle human effort and ingenuity, still it is within our power to lighten, in the future, perhaps even to nullify, the sorrows and the sufferings that result. Adversity, we are told, is not without its comforts and its hopes; we have good cause for comfort in the comparison of the present with the past, and in the reflection on our advance from those conditions and resources under which in the famine of 1770 no less than one-third of the population of Bengal is said to have perished. For hope, too, we have ground when we contemplate the increased facilities of transport, the development of trade and private enterprise, and the sympathy and energy of the administration, all most important factors for combating the evils of famine distress. It needs no words from me to convince this audience how strong and vigorous that sympathy and energy are: how the desire to help the suffering poor permeates the whole administration from his Excellency down to the last joined officer. The Government, we know, has large and beneficent schemes for the relief of those affected by famine, and there can be no doubt as to the great and beneficial results that will accrue. Thus, in to-day's paper I read that during the week ending on the 4th of November the numbers on relief were—workers 120,927, dependents 24,874, gratuitously relieved in villages and poor houses 3,780. There are, however, conditions to which the machinery of Government is not adapted and cannot well be adjusted. From its constitution there are manifest limits to the Government's eleemosynary inclinations and efforts, and it is at this point that there step in the power and function of private charity which we hope to invoke by this evening's meeting. And I think there is good reason to anticipate success. In no society probably does private charity hold so big a place as here in India; it is an essential part of the people's social life: it even takes the place of that State aid with which we are familiar in the Western world. It may be that to this constant practice of charity is to be attributed the public munificence for which the wealthy of this country are so remarkable, and nowhere more than in Bombay, where on all sides one meets with institutions designed for charitable purposes and bearing the names of their benevolent founders, rich not only in this world's goods but also in humanity. But while we may reckon on the generous aid of men of this class and our wealthy citizens, still it is not exclusively to those who are capable of princely or even large donations that the organizers of this meeting would look for support in this movement, but to all, even to those whose slender means lend an especial grace to their act of charity, however small, and who are prompted by the purest pity, knowing that he who hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord. I will not pretend to estimate the amount that is required: I have not the necessary materials before me. I am told, however, that the sum collected here for the last famine was considerably over two lakhs, and certainly not less will be required to meet the needs of the present crisis. There is but one remark that I would add. In all movements such as the present there is a point of paramount importance, which cannot be overlooked if success is to be attained. It is that the charitably disposed public should feel that their contributions will be applied to the best effect. This the organizers of the meeting have had clearly in view, for it is a part of the scheme they propose to submit this afternoon for approval that the management and distribution of the fund should be entrusted to a committee selected with a view to satisfy the confidence of the public. It would, however, be out of place for me to enlarge on this, as it will be the subject of a separate substantive resolution. Moreover, I have already trespassed unduly on your time, and I feel I should no longer stand between you and the speakers who are to follow. Therefore, I propose for the acceptance of this meeting, the resolution I have already read to you. I do this with every confidence that it will meet with your complete approval and support. I further trust and believe that the appeal formulated to-day will meet with a generous response adequate to pressing needs of the case. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade said:—Your Excellency, and gentlemen,—The duty has been assigned to me of seconding the proposition which has been so ably proposed for your adoption by the Hon. Chief Justice. Nearly three years ago, we met in this hall with a similar object to concert measures for the relief of distress caused by the failure of rain in many parts of India. On that occasion, the movement for relieving distress was not confined to this Presidency. All the great towns in British India took part in that movement, and our united cry of distress reached far-off England, and the response it evoked, both in England and in India, succeeded in raising a sum exceeding a crores and a half of rupees by way of charity to supplement the efforts which the Government felt itself called upon to undertake on a still more extensive scale. If no similar movements have been this year started in the other provinces and no appeal has yet been made to the charity of Great Britain, it need not be assumed that the distress on this occasion is only confined to a small area in our Presidency, and is of a less acute kind than the one which afflicted this country three years ago. I trust that this public meeting is only a precursor of similar meetings to be held in other parts of India, and that the appeal for help will be made in due time to the large-hearted charity of the governing country, which never fails to lend its support to relieve distress. I regard it as a somewhat unfortunate circumstance that the real character of the affliction with which the country is now threatened, has not been fully realized in many quarters. Coming, as the present famine does, so close upon the distress which afflicted the country three years ago, the accumulated misery is felt to be more acute by the other visitation from which have been suffering for the past three or four years. The evil days that are thus in store for us are bound to be attended with more widespread suffering than any this unfortunate Presidency has had to endure. Those who have studied the returns of our rainfall since June last are aware how grossly they have falsified all the anticipations that were propounded by our weather prophets. These anticipations however, have had much influence in making men hope against hope that the long-expected rain would come at last and relieve our misery. The delusive bumper crops of the intervening year 1898-99 helped to foster the belief. It was hoped when the first monsoon rains become irregular and scanty after the commencement of July, that things would be righted before the September rains. When these last failed we hoped October would come to our relief. These hopes, however, have

CRUELLY DISAPPOINTED.

So recently as October 20, when the Government of India made their final forecast of our agricultural prospects, they were led to assume that throughout India the area likely to be affected by the famine was in British India about 100,000 square miles, and in native territory, it was about twice as large. At that time only six districts in the Bombay Presidency were supposed to be in need of starting relief works. Every week that has passed since has added to this zone of distress. Besides Gujerat proper and Kathiawar, relief and test works and gratuitous charity have been found necessary in Khandesh, Thar and Parker, Thana and Kolaba, Nagar, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik and Bijapur. This is the story disclosed by the latest official return of 6th November last. The two South Carnatic and two Konkan Districts are the only ones where apparently no relief measure has been yet found necessary. Instead of six districts, we have thus every reason to apprehend that the distress will spread over four-fifth of the Presidency and most of the Native States attached thereto. So far from the whole area in British India being only 100,000 square miles, with a population of 15 millions, we have reached a stage when in the Bombay Presidency alone, including the Native States we have at present an area of 100,000 square miles affected by famine with a population of 15 millions. This represents the zone of distress in this Presidency. The other parts of India, Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, will show before long similar extensions of the affected area. The distress has commenced to be felt in earnest this year much earlier than in any previous famine. The reason appears to be that we have had virtually no rain since the first burst of the monsoon, and the rainfall everywhere has been less than half the average. This circumstance has added to the misery of the situation by increasing the difficulty of securing the supply of drinking water for the next eight months. Even in the most favoured districts, what is worse still is the possibility of saving live stock, whose grass and fodder supply has been cut off by the stoppage of rain. These aggravations of misery were wanting or at least less acutely felt in the earlier famine of 1896-97. This year's

DISTRESS HAS THUS SPECIAL FEATURES

of its own, which will add to the anxieties of all classes. It is no wonder that with such a load of burdens added to our misery, even well-to-do people feel their inability to do anything better than keep life and soul together with all the efforts in their powers. Grvernment has never sought this counsel of despondency. It has at the same time never felt any delusion. Its official reports show that from the first it has been wide awake to the gravity of the situation. The weekly and fortnightly reports published show that every effort is being made to meet the distress on all sides. The works taken up this year, show, moreover, a correct appreciation of the necessities of the situation. Instead of requiring the labouring people to break stones, as was done in 1896-97, the works undertaken are for the most part carefully selected, and are likely to be helpful against famine, being railway, irrigation and drainage works. Between 7th September and 6th November, the number of those on relief had risen from 7,000 to 1,55,000, of whom 1,27,000 are labourers, 25,000 dependents, and about 4,000 persons gratuitously relieved. This is possibly a larger number to start with than what Government had to support at the commencement of famine three years ago. Already Rs. 10,00,000 have been set apart for Tagai advances, and a large sum has been provided for supplying fodder from Government forests. Arrangements have been made to form camps and to remove the cattle from Gujerat to the forests of Thana and Khandesh. The Government is, therefore, doing its duty, but after all there are forms of distress which the Government agency cannot reach, and there are after-effects of famine which can only be best provided for by private charity. It is with a view to supplement the efforts of Government in these directions in which private agency is more helpful that we have met here to-day. I know there are those among us who think that before such an accumulation of misery private agency is powerless to do any good. Our people generally, however, have never acted upon that principle. Throughout the Kathiawar States and Gujerat, the Mahajans of every town have been actively exerting themselves for the relief of the distress of cattle. Charity in this form touches men's hearts most immediately. Other forms of distress—the misery that "gasha" women in poor circumstances will suffer—the many houses that will become desolate, the many widows or orphans that will be deprived of support—these have strong claims upon our consideration. The

SETTING UP OF RUINED HOUSES

and farmsteads, and supplying seed and cattle to those who will have to sacrifice what they love most, all these claims must appeal to us. Suffering then must be untold, suffering which may not even come to our ears. The poet Tennyson has described nature as being "red in tooth and claws," and it is in such times as these of famine and plague that we realize the truth of that description. The work we have to do as human beings is however to fight this cosmic force with its bloody teeth and claws. This fight has to be maintained at all times, but the call is greatest when we have to face physical misery in its most dreadful forms. The resignation of our people and their fortitude under suffering are virtues which no doubt are very serviceable, but along with this resignation we require the spirit which is best illustrated among the European races—that spirit which stands up against the brute tyranny of nature, and is never sparing in its efforts to master the situation, however great may be the actual misery endured. The English rulers have this virtue developed in them to an extent which makes it impossible for them to let things take their course. It is this combination of our fortitude with their determination that alone can help us to succeed in tiding over the difficulties of our present struggles. It would at most seem as if the many trials and tribulations we have gone through for the past four years were intended to teach us this lesson of manful and not merely resigned fortitude. It is that spirit of unity which has brought us here together, I trust, that with this combination of the best men of both communities we shall succeed in the effort not merely to relieve distress but to prevent its recurrence under equally awful conditions hereafter. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, in supporting the resolution, said that the time for speeches was past, and the hour for action had come. (Applause). It was no longer a question of eloquence, but of active benevolence, and the success of that meeting would be guaged not by the number of eloquent speeches that would be delivered, but by the number and value of the coins that would be given. It might truly be said on that occasion that the silver of speech was not to be compared to the goldof silence. On an occasion like that he would rather hear the jingling of coins than the music of words. When one thought of the magnitude of the problem before them, of the vast areas in that Presidency that had been made desolate by famine and disease, of the enormous masses of the population that looked to them for sympathy and support, the prospect was dismal and heart-rending in the extreme. Even the mighty arm of Government, long and powerful as it was, could only reach and tender help to the merest fraction of those who were entitled to their sympathy and consideration. The dual alliance of plague and famine—the two malignant spirits—had produced such an amount of misery that one was appalled at the thought of how the poor people would be able to survive that troublous time. He did not know, but of this he was certain that the feeling and the spirit of charity, of benevolence, which had ever characterised the citizens of Bombay was still living among them. The virtue of piety and charity and beneficence to which they owed the existence of such noble institutions as hospitals, colleges and mosques and temples and tanks and public gardens, was still flourishing among them with the same vigour as it had ever done before. It seemed to him therefore, that the poorer classes of that Presidency might look with well-founded confidence to the citizens of Bombay for that help and that sympathy which they needed in their dire distress. He appealed to the meeting on behalf of the starving poor, to put their hands deep into their pockets, and prove once again that the City of Bombay was not only the first in the Empire in public spirit, in political activity, and in general enlightenment, but also in charity, in philanthropy, and in general beneficence. (Loud cheers).

The Hon. Mr. Bomanji D. Petit said: The object of our meeting is one that must commend itself to the warm sympathies of all right-minded men; and after the eloquent addresses of the previous speakers I feel that words on my part are hardly called for to recommend such an object to your favour. But I must speak, if for no other purpose than to shew my heartfelt sympathy with the myriads of our fellow creatures who are suffering so acutely. "No rain, no rain"! is the cry around us and in consequence, famine, disease and death are staring those suffering myriads in the face. Out of 28 districts reported on in a recent issue of the Government Gazette 18 have not received one drop of rain for weeks, and the remaining 10 report insufficiency of rain; the numbers on daily relief works have bounded up from 64,000 to 89,000 in one week, and unless rain falls and falls speedily there is every possibility of the numbers increasing by still greater leaps and bounds. Nearly 7,000 head of cattle are reported to have perished through lack of fodder and failure of water; 5,000 more have been turned into the Thana or other forests for grazing. Truly this is a state of misery and desolation such as the human mind can scarcely grasp. Pitiable in the extreme and one demanding prompt and efficient help; each day's delay may mean death to hundreds and misery to thousands. Knowing, as I do, the hearts of my fellow citizens, I feel sure that they will rise to the occasion, that they will make this day as memorable by their generosity as it ever will be memorable by the depth of the misery around us. Above all let me urge upon you that whatever we do, we must do quickly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram in briefly supporting the resolution remarked that the previous speakers had so ably espoused the cause of the poor that he did not think it necessary to say anything further.

The Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh observed that the people of Bombay had always responded to the appeals of distress, and he was sure that their present appeals would be responded to with readiness not only by the people of the Bombay Presidencys and of the other parts of India, but by the subjects of the whole British Empire. In times of such distress the Indian people generally looked to their Government for the alleviation of their sufferings but it must be remembered that the duties of Government on such an occasion were of a multifarious nature, the demands upon their purse were heavy, and their officers were over-worked. Under the circumstances the arms of Government, however, long they might be, could not reach a large number of people, and it was necessary that the public spirited people of this city should come forward to the help of their fellows creatures in this dire calamity.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop of Bombay, who was well received, moved the second resolution. He said: The resolution which I have the honour to propose is that the General Committee be composed of gentlemen whose names are on the list in my hand, and perhaps you will be good enough to take them as read. I propose that this body of gentlemen be appointed a General Committee for the purpose of receiving and collecting subscriptions for the Bombay and Presidency Relief Fund. I hope I may be permitted to say it is a singular gratification to me to find myself in this meeting, and that largely because it is composed of the native citizens of Bombay. While I should have been very glad to have seen a larger representation of my own countrymen (Hear, hear.) I have a very special pleasure in forming one of a minority in a large native gathering. It is certainly my ambition to prove I am not only an ecclesiastic, in which matter I could not reasonably look for your sympathy but that I am also a citizen (cheers). I shall always consider it to be my duty and my high privilege to co-operate to the best of my ability in all public movements and especially where such a very sad emergency presents itself as that with which we have now to deal, and which has occasioned this meeting. You will see that the purpose of the resolution which I have just read is to give practical effect to the previous resolution which has been carried. The moving of a formal resolution is sometimes made the occasion for a lengthy speech. We know that it is a feature in the procedure of that remarkable body, the House of Commons, that a member sometimes moves the previous question with the intention of keeping the House setting until the following morning (laughter). We have received with respect to that very valuable advice from Mr. Justice Tyabjee, and he himself was reasonably faithful to the principles he laid down (laughter). I do not therefore propose to trouble you with any address and of course it is all the more unnecessary because we are all agreed. The duty which lies before us is an obvious duty. By assenting to the previous resolution we have pledged ourselves to give it effect and therefore as Mr. Justice Tyabjee so well observed what we now desire is to get to work in a practical way. I join with him in desiring to hear the jingle of coins rather than the manifestation of any more of that very useful and practical eloquence to which we have listened this afternoon. I hope, you will not suppose that my heart is not touched equally with yours by the misfortunes which have come upon this country and this Presidency. Famines I suppose must periodically recur, but we must all be thoughtful that famines are no longer what they once were, and that for three reasons. First of all because communication and the relations of trade have been greatly developed in recent years, and I think I may say under British rule. Secondly because successive Governments have given very earnest attention to this subject and have created the machinery which is necessary to deal effectively with famine all the year round. Thirdly because the spirit of sympathy has been very greatly developed and all are ready to do their best when the emergency presents itself. I shall only say that I believe that the heart of England beats with your hearts in this matter and in the earnest desire to alleviate the distress. (Cheers.) It is not long since I was the head of a large parish on the fringe of London. It was a poor parish. We had the distress of India in the last famine put before us. I preached a sermon to my congregation, and the result was that in a single service we got a larger collection than we had ever done for any other object (Cheers). The people of England may not know as much as they ought to do of the problems of India, but there is no lack of sympathy with the distress of India, and if you make an appeal to England that appeal will not remain without its answer. (Cheers).

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposition, said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—After the excellent speeches of the Chief Justice and the other gentlemen who have preceded me, very few words are necessary from me to commend to you the proposition which I have undertaken to place before you. It is a cause of distress and a cause of charity. It is, therefore, a work of action and an act of words. To us Indians the relief of the hungry and the thirsty, the ill-fed and the ill-clad, is a sacred duty habitually inculcated by precept and example. The occasion of the present appeal for help is the dire distress in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and the Deccan. Owing to the unfortunate failure of rains, there is neither water nor fodder available for cattle, and they are therefore dying in hundreds. The poor people, especially the agricultural classes, have neither the means of sub-sistence, nor water to drink, and are therefore wandering about from place to place in search of both. I happened lately to travel through Gujerat, and have noticed this deplorable state of things with my own eyes. The Bombay Government, under the able guidance of our sympathetic and humane Governor, has been keenly alive to the prevailing distress, and has from the commencement organised extensive measures of relief. In this emergency it is a fortunate circumstance that there is at the helm of affairs in India an eminent and sympathetic statesman—His Excellency the Viceroy (cheers)—who considers the interest of the teeming millions committed to his care as his own interest, and who, as you are aware, only recently visited Gujerat and Kathiawar with a view to satisfy himself about the extent of distress and scarcity, and to note carefully how far the relief measures are calculated to afford relief to the thousands distressed. It is needless for me to remark how his Excellency the Viceroy's very touching and sympathetic words have struck a deep note in the hearts of the people of this Presidency, and have cheered them in their distress and suffering. We may be sure, therefore, that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay will do their best and strive to grapple with the problem with statesman-like ability. The Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, has, from the commencement of the prevailing distress, put forth his best efforts to save as large a number of cattle as could possibly be saved. His appeals for help in maintaining the cattle camps at Ahmedabad and elsewhere have met with a sympathetic response. But, Gentlemen, it is also our duty to supplement the humane efforts of Government. There are people in the affected districts who will not avail themselves of the relief afforded by Government; still they are in very distressed circumstances. Some families have to subsist on one meal only, and others do not even get enough of that. It will be necessary to organise such a machinery as will reach these people and afford them relief. The names of the general committee proposed are representative of the various communities and interests in Bombay, and we may be sure that the subscriptions forthcoming will keep up the traditions of charitable Bombay. The Bombay millionaires have been famous for their charities, and their springs of charity have never been dry. I, therefore, hope they will contribute handsomely and generously on this important occasion, so that we may be able to afford substantial relief to the millions of our suffering fellow-subjects in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and elsewhere. With these few observations I beg to second the proposition and hope you will carry it unanimously."

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in supporting the resolution confidently declared that the citizens of Bombay would respond to their present appeals in the same cheerful and generous manner as they had done on former occasions.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai in support of the Resolution said:—The condition of poor human beings in the country was indeed most pitiable, and that of precious cattle worse. In places like Gujrat, to which province he belonged, the famine had come as a surprise; for that fertile land of India, deservedly called "Charottar" (best soil), had not known so severe an attack for over a hundred years. Even the great-grand-fathers there were unable to recall any thing like the state of utter helplessness raging all around. The wretched plague, which had played such great havoc in their midst, was still staring them in the face; trade and the means of livelihood were in a most enfeebled condition, the agriculturists, who represents nearly 70 per cent. of the teeming millions of India, was unable, generally speaking, to lay his hand on the plough for want of rain; and as the season advanced the worst effects of all these sources of unhappiness would redouble. Thus, the prospect before them was dark and full of difficulty. But as brave sons of the soil, he urged them to prepare to boldly meet the danger and, under the wise guidance of Providence, success would certainly be theirs. He appealed to them to do their best to save the poor from the effects of dire misery.

Mr. Vithaidas Damodar Thackersey, in supporting the third proposition, said:—There cannot be the less doubt now that the greater part, or rather the whole of the Bombay Presidency is more or less affected by famine. The situation, indeed, is very grave, and unfortunately is likely to become still more grave. It is a life-and-death struggle with thousands of our fellow-countrymen, in which they must succumb unless, indeed, the efforts of the officers to cope with it are largely supplemented by the charitable help of the well-to-do classes amongst us. It may be asked, if the Government levies additional taxation and sets it apart expressly for the relief of famine, why then should we, in our private capacity, undertake a burden of organising private charity; but, gentlemen, let us not forget that private charity can do much more than can possibly be undertaken by Government. Government relief must be administered, like all their other measures, under rules and regulations which do not permit of that elastic application to local circumstances and wants that private charity alone can adequately provide for. It can supply work to those who can work, and can give subsistence wages to those who can earn them. The aged and infirm, the sick and the distressed, can never be fully reached by official agency. Again, there are the respectable poor, who will not seek work, who will not beg, but will choose rather to suffer, nay, even to die. In dealing with such cases lies the province of private charity. The gentlemen whose names have been placed before you as the Members of the Committee, are all more or less representative men. They represent not merely the races and creeds which make up Bombay society, but also the intelligence, the public spirit, and the wealth of our communities. It will, I think, be admitted, that in ordinary times no people in India are more given to practical benevolence than the citizens of Bombay. Here the fountain of charity never ceases to flow; but it is in seasons of distress, such as is caused by plague or famine, by flood or fire, whether near at hand or afar, that our citizens are most moved to pity suffering humanity and respond to the call of duty with unstinted liberality. Few aspects of Bombay life have called forth worthier admiration than the earnest thoughtfulness for the general welfare of the poor on the part of the more fortunate. It is this feature, I think, as much as any other, which has placed Bombay in the forefront of Indian cities, and I am confident that in our present emergency wealthier citizens will show an undiminished liberality and beneficent large-heartedness equal to the need of the sufferers. (Applause.) Your Excellency, I say this because what seems to be urgently required in the present condition of affairs in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and other affected parts of this Presidency is prompt and ready relief. The principle that he who gives quickly gives twice was never more in need of practical application than at the present moment. (Here, hear.) Gentlemen, one word before resuming my seat. I am sure I express the sentiment of every individual in this large and influential gathering when I say that this Presidency is peculiarly fortunate in having at the head of the Government, at this juncture, a nobleman of truly sympathetic feeling whose deep interest in the welfare of the people, (cheers), has been amply evidenced by his untiring zeal and devotion to his duty during these most trying years, and therefore we may feel assured that, so far as the resources of the Government supplemented by the public charity and private benevolence can help, no effort will be spared to mitigate the terrible calamity which oppresses our people." (Applause.)

Mr. Tribbowandas Mangudas Nuthubhai having also spoken in support of the proposition, it was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar then proposed the fourth resolution, which ran as follows: "That the General Committee of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund" are authorized and empowered to administer and distribute it in such manner and on such lines as the Committee may from time to time determine. He said the general committee tained representative and influential men; but there was just one danger to which all general committees were exposed. As they all knew a large committee generally meant that a few worked and the rest went to sleep. (Laughter). His Excellency had described the object of the meeting as a mission of mercy, and it ought to be a mission of mercy in right earnest. (Hear, hear). He sincerely hoped that all the individual members of the committee would work with a will and energy worthy of the cause. (Cheers).

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the proposition. It must be, he said, a melancholy pleasure to them all to have to take part in an occasion like the present, but there were always duties to perform—painful as well as pleasant—and sorely tried as Bombay had been for the last few years, he trusted that the public would rise to the occasion and do their best to relieve their fellow-creatures who are and will be in distress owing to the famine. The situation was a grave one, and would be more and more acute day by day, and no time should be lost in devising measures for the benefit of the poor people.

Mr. Virchand Dipchand and Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji having supported the propositipn, it was carried.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Sayani, seconded by Mr. C. H. Setalwad, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Sheriff for convening the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who was received with great applause, in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for presiding at the meeting, said that he was not going to move any conventional proposition. He believed that he was going to give expression to the high sense of their appreciation and their gratitude for that deep and tender and true generous sympathy evinced for the sufferings of the people which had brought his Excellency that evening to preside over them, and to assist them with the weight of his great influence as the first citizen of the Crown and the leader of Society. (Cheers.) That same humanity and that same sympathy had always distinguished the whole of his Excellency's administration. (Cheers.) It had been said, and he thought it would bear repetition, that no Governor had had a more trying or more anxious time, and that no Governor's term of office had been so filled and over-crowded with afflictions and calamities as that of H. E. Lord Sandhurst. Few of them could fully realise the anxiety of the head of the administration during such times. It was easy to criticise. He had been one of those critics himself, and he hoped to continue in that office as long as power in him lay. It was a very useful function; but they must have observed that with what generous and sympathetic tolerance his Excellency had always received such criticism. (Cheers.) Few could realise how, amid the chaos of all sorts of suggestions and advice, and of threats and alarms, his Excellency had to administer the affairs of the Presidency, in which plague and famine tried to compete with each other as to which could do the worst. They had not as yet got rid of that dread enemy, whose terrible power was as great as it was mysterious and unknown, and no administration had been signalised by a second occurrence of famine so extensive and so serious as the one in regard to which his Excellency presided at their meeting that evening. During all those anxious hours they found his Excellency, besides guiding and superintending as the head of the administration, visiting the famine camps and plague hospitals, and soothing and cheering the sick and the dying, the bereaved and the afflicted. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) could well imagine that this occasion would, perhaps be the last on which they would hear the eloquent and sympathetic voice of his Excellency, raised not in the course of pageants or of rejoicing, but for the purpose of alleviating the suffering and distress of the people. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. N. Tata in seconding the resolution, endorsed every word that had fallen from the last speaker. His Excellency, he said, enjoyed the full esteem and great confidence of all the native inhabitants of Bombay, whose good wishes and blessings he would carry to his native and, when he left the shores of Bombay. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried by acclammation.

His Excellency, in replying, said: "I value very highly indeed the vote you have just passed and also the manner in which you have passed it. I might suggest that the generosity of the mover of the vote has perhaps led him into terms of exaggeration. (No! no!)—but still I have lived amongst you now for nearly five years. My favourite home has been in your midst and it would be a remarkable person indeed who, living in this conditions and knowing the difficulties and dangers which have surrounded the Presidency, did not sympathise to the utmost with its distress and do his best to alleviate it. (Cheers.) I am glad to say, gentlemen, your fund is meeting with success. It has begun well and Rs. 28,000 are now marked up. (Cheers). You must bear in mind what has been said by Mr. Chandavarker that your Committee must be workers in deed as well as in name, and I shall watch with every care to see, and hope to see, that fund augment daily and weekly. I have taken this chair this evening not from a sense of pleasure, but from a sense of duty, and if you wish to carry out that vote of acclammation thoroughly you will make this fund thoroughly worthy of the City of Bombay" (loud cheers.)

The meeting then dispersed.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 9d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 16.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major G B O Donnell A A Oxon to hold a special temporary appointment as Assistant to to Political Palanpur

Mr. W S Mangan Political Asst to the Secy to Govt Political Dept is granted privilege leave for two months from the 16th Nov 1899.

Mr. H P Grant-Macpherson is appointed to act as Political Asst to the Secy to Govt Political Dept during the absence of Mr. W S Mangon on priv. ledge leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E Gray I C S on return to duty as Political Agent Janjira,

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Vinayak Narayan Khopkar to do duty as Assistant Political Agent Surgan pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Karsandas Jeshangbhai Desai to act as Second Class Forth Grade Subordinate Judge Umreth pending further orders vice Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta retiring.

The Hon Mr Basil Lang Advocate General Bombay has been permitted by H M Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr G W Hatch I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district or Ratnagiri in charge of the southern sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Rajapur Devgad Malvan and Vengurla.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the talukas of Chiplun, Khed and Dapoli in the Ratnagiri Dist a sub-division of that district.

H E in Council is further pleased, to place Mr G D Madgaonkar, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Ratnagiri, in charge of the above sub-division.

Mr J P Orr, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Jenkins to be Third Grade Asst Supt of Police on probation, and to place him under the orders of the District Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Kashinath Shivram Bodas, Subordinate Judge of Yeola, to be Subordinate Judge of Chiplun; and Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol, Subordinate Judge of Chiplun, to be Subordinate Judge of Yeola.

The services of Mr H N Alexander, Supt of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sardarbeg Hussenbeg, late a Round Guard in the Kalwan Range of the Nasik Forest Division is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F D'Miranda to act as Sub-Registrar of Bombay under the Indian Registration Act 1877 during the absence of Mr Mahadev Venkatesh Gadgil or pending further orders.

Mr W O Alcock I C S to be Asst to the Collr Ahmedabad.

Mr J Ghosa I C S Asst Collr Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three weeks.

Mr A D Brown I C S Asst Collr in Sind is allowed furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

ECCLESIASTCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C E de Cotlogon M A Chaplain of Nasirabad is granted furlough for two years from such date as he may avail himself of it after the return from leave of the Rev F N Hill

The Rev L M Haslope, M A, having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col F F MacCartie, C I E M B B Ch I M S Health Officer of the Port of Bombay has been allowed by H M's Sec of State for India to return to duty.

His E the Governor in Council is pleased to replace the services of Capt C T Hudson I M S at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to place the services of Lieut-Col F F MacCartie C I E M B B Ch I M S at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept with effect from the date of his return from leave.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Railway Vols—Henry Archibald Trimmin Gentie man to be Second-Lieut to fill an existing vacancy.

2nd Battn B B and C I Railway Vols—Lieut Arthur Thomas Houldcroft, to be Captain vice Spencer, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal:—

1st Battn B B and C I Railway Volr Rifles—Lieut H G Arnott.

2nd Battn B B and C I Railway Volr Rifles—Volr J W Palmer.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieut W J W Brackenbury with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Capt C J R Milne, I M S are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he hands over charge of his Plague duty.

The services of Lieut L B H Haworth I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Lieut C G Ames I S C is appointed on Plague duty in Bombay City.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H F Beale Assoc M Inst C E Ex Engr, 2nd Grade are on relief as Principal of the College of Science, Poona by Mr Sprott placed at the disposal of the Political Dept for employment on Famine Relief duty in Kathiawar.

Pending Mr Beale's relief the services of Mr W L S L Cameron Ex Engr 1st grade are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept as a temporary measure for a similar purpose.

On Mr Beale's joining in Kathiawar Mr Cameron is appointed Ex Engr Nasik.

Mr S Retsch M Inst C E, Exec Engr 1st Grade recalled from leave is appointed Suptdg Engr, Northern Division.

On relief Mr F K Tarapurvalla B A LCE is appointed Exec Engr Ahmedabad

Mr P J Fitzgibbon, Exec

HOME.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

[redacted] it is still alive and [redacted]on has arisen. But in [redacted]e merits and demerits [redacted]cels, the question which [redacted] falls weary, stale, flat [redacted]B. Turner, "the great [redacted]as the cycling journal, [redacted]cle enuciating his theories, [redacted]o say upon the question. Not- [redacted] the great medical cycling expert" has little new light to throw upon the matter, which resolves itself into that delightfully uncertain condition known in stock cycling-journal phrase as "personal equation." This, judging from the published chronicles of "experts," is where we must leave the matter. All that these learned pundits have been able to tell us is that some men are suited with long cranks and some with short. It is a new version of "what is one man's meat is another man's poison."

The statement that a certain firm of established reputation intends next season to market a machine having its transfer, at the sum of eight guineas is rather a staggerer. we thought that in the ten guinea machine the "ne plus ultra" of cheapness with efficiency had been obtained, and here is a firm knocking off twenty per cent. in price at one fell swoop. Of course all novices and the uneducated public generally, who have never known the "eclat," (there is no English wor dwhich quite conveys it), with which a ride on a high-grade machine is associated, will think how shamefully the public has been ramped in the past, and what fools people are, notwithstanding the cat is out of the bag, to pay fifteen or sixteen guineas for a mount. But the old cycling hand knows better. Figuratively, he twitches the other optic, and goes his way rejoicing. "If men ride eight guinea mounts and call this pleasure, why let 'em," he philosophically soliloquises. "Each to his taste," as our neighbours say over the channel.

There is a certain amount of diversity of opinion in cycling circles as to the advantages or otherwise of a steering wheel of larger diameter than the driving wheel. From time to time the advocates of the larger steering wheel bob up serenely and voice their formulas. Notwithstanding, a steering wheel larger than the driving wheel stemps a machine as of obsolete pattern. Thirty inch wheels are as extinct as the dodo, and it is difficult for anyone possessed of a machine, with a thirty inch steerer, to get, a new tyre of that size. Twenty-eight inch wheels are the popular pattern, and twenty-six inch wheels are sometimes used for track machines. One of the chief advantages of the smaller wheels is the reduction in weight, and undoubtedly equal sized wheels are of a neater, and impart a more uniform appearance to the machine. The correct rake of the front forks has much more to do with the easy steering of a machine than the size of the steering wheel.

It is [probably] because the average prowler one meets at the cross-roads, with shamblong gait slinking along our country lanes is a coward at heart, who would rather rob a hen-roost than meet a cyclist face to face, that there are so few cases recorded of molestation. The average wheelman is generally a bit of an athelete, and although he is in a comparatively helpless position when a wheel, and has little defence against a sudden attack made from ambush, he can generally render a good account of himself when dismounted. Recently, however, a country loafer who had taken a certain quantity of dutch courage aboard challenged a cyclist and compelled him to dismount." When from his demeanour it was obvious that robbery, with violence if necessary, was his object, the wheelman promptly knocked him down, only himself to be knocked down, and kicked by a second and unseen assailant. The cyclist managed during a pause in the scrimmage to mount his wheel and escape. The first malefactor was subsequently captured, and sentenced to two months hard labour. The second assailant, the more cowardly of the two, unfortunately is still at large.

At the approaching cycle shows, considerable interest will be felt in the style of frame for ladies' machines. There was last show-time a distinct attempt to introduce the double swan's neck frame, a frame in which both upper and lower tubes are curved. This style of frame has two distinct advantages; it allows greater dress clearance and has a longer wheel base. A longer wheel base means easier steering, and this is one reason why a tandem runs more directly than a single. The greater dress clearance is an advantage chiefly experienced by novices, who fined it easier to dismount owing to the double loop. Many think, however, that these advantages are neutralised by the loss of rigidity. There seems little question that the K frame with its straight bottom tube is the stronger, and less liable to show the effect of cross strains at the bottom bracket, where a heavy lateral wringing of the frame is unavoidable, especially in ascending hills, where the force is frequently applied from side to side alternately. There is some talk of a return to the double straight tube frams for ladies' machines, that is the class of machine where the top tube runs diagonally from the bottom bracket and spreads fan-shape to the head of the machine. This style of frame has been chiefly hitherto, since it went out of fashion to give place to the K frame, used for second grade and juvenile machines. But its undoubted neatness and rigidity may cause it again to come into fashion.

Cycling has frequently been decried on account of the risks supposed to be run by the votary of the wheel. And then when the same sort of feather-bed philosophers approach the question of path-ridding, they are seized with horror to think of the dangers. But where was there ever sport found in which some element of uncertainty and risk of danger did not enter? The latest outcry has been against Alpine climbing and the momentous list of fatalities associated with this fashionable pastime has been used as a peg for a good deal of sermonising against flying in the face of providence, &c. However, fortunately the Anglo-Saxon race is built in a different mould, for had all been of this "save-skin" way of thinking we should never have produced a Drake or Frobisher: there would have been no Commandant Ross and Antartic Exploration, and mankind might have consoled itself with the doleful theory that "we are but worms." But the British race is not made that way. The Britisher loves sport where there is room for feats of derring-do. The hot Celtic blood impels him to do and dare. Hence our prowess in every part of the world. For this the Colonist leaves his Colonial home and easy security, to help the Mother Country in her struggles for supremacy and dominion. If Waterloo was won on the playing fields at Eton, many another brilliant victory has been added to the British record by the love of achieving in the face of difficulty, by those who are not afraid of being "nobly great." The cycling pastime has just that element of danger that makes it popular. There is no form of sport, enterprise or pastime worthy of the name into which an element of danger does not enter. Na . more, (to quote the Australian poet):

> For what's worth having must are be bough.,
> And sport's like life, and life's like spart.
> It ain't all skittles and beer.

Recent litigation brought to light an extraordinary state of affairs in Kent. A cyclist sued the owner of a vehicle, into which he had run with damage to himself and machine, because the vehicle in question was not at the time furnished with a light. This was admitted by the defence, who, however, pleaded that as the vehicle was stationary at the time no offence had been committed. It seems that, by an extraordinary oversight, the law in Kent is that lights need only be carried by a vehicle when actually in motion. It was futile to point out that a lightless stationary vehicle might conceivably be infinitely more dangerous than one proceeding on its way: there was the law. We have it on immortal authority that sometimes "the law's an hass" and this seems an illustration of the dictum. At any rate it is satisfactory to observe that the National Cyclists' Union have taken the matter up and there may be a possible flaw discovered in this archaic law.

For a long while those enthusiastic advocates of military cycling have been gibing at the apparent supineness of our War Office in neglecting to furnish a fully equipped cycling corps for service. It is pointed out that in the war in the Transvaal the Boers have a fully equipped cyclist contingent in the field, who do good work as scouts and in reconnoitring. But although many officers have taken their "bikes" with them to the front, there is, at present, no officially recognised cycling detachment on the British side. Now that bicycles have so long passed the experimental stage it seems a pity that we should not possess a quick moving body of hardy cyclists for outpost duty. In Italy, the crack corps are fully supported with cycling detachments, and there are military schools for the especial training of military cyclists in scouting duties.

Ellis Bradshaw the well-known Birmingham crack rode from Wolverhampton to Llandudno, 114 miles, unpaced in 6hrs. 59mins., on October 14th. Bradshaw who rode Dunlop tyres beat the previous best by over 7mins.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE (for Eating)?

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
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Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
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Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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In concentrated drops.
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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

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Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
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